

# Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

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## Suit Alleges A Cover-Up By Top Bank In Germany

### 'Defamation Campaign' Cited by Former Chief Of Metallgesellschaft

By Alan Friedman  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The former chief executive of Metallgesellschaft has filed a multimillion-dollar lawsuit alleging that Germany's biggest bank and one of its senior board members contrived to profit from the near-bankruptcy of the German metals group that shook the European financial community last year.

In the lawsuit, Heinz Schimmelbusch, who was dismissed in December 1993 as Metallgesellschaft's chief executive, contends that he has been the victim of "a systematic campaign of defamation" conceived and carried out by Deutsche Bank, by Metallgesellschaft and by Ronald Schmitz, a Deutsche Bank board member who is also chairman of Metallgesellschaft's supervisory board.

The suit claims that the purpose of the alleged defamation campaign against Mr. Schimmelbusch was "to cover up Schmitz's own direct and personal responsibility for causing MG to sustain over \$1 billion in unnecessary losses" at its oil futures trading operations in New York.

The business in New York is only part of a huge conglomerate that is one of Europe's biggest metals, trading and engineering groups, with 1993 revenues of about 26 billion Deutsche marks (\$17 billion).

A copy of the lawsuit, filed at state Supreme Court in New York on Friday by lawyers from the firm of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, was obtained by the International Herald Tribune.

The suit charges that Mr. Schmitz and Deutsche Bank have tried to "hide their role in creating losses and, in the process, to generate profits for themselves." These are estimated at "tens of millions of dollars" and the lawsuit cites eight examples of transactions that it says explain how Deutsche Bank has emerged as the "chief profiteer" from the Metallgesellschaft affair.

Deutsche Bank reacted on Sunday by saying the suit contained "nothing new" and by repeating its charge that Mr. Schimmelbusch bore "responsibility and culpability" in the Metallgesellschaft affair. Metallgesellschaft said the main allegations were "ludicrous and without any merit."

The legal action, which demands general and punitive damages of at least \$10 million, stems from the events surrounding a liquidity crisis in late 1993 at MG Corp., the New York energy trading subsidiary of the German metals company. At the time, MG Corp. was facing increasing demands for cash because spot oil prices fell unexpectedly below the price of oil futures.

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Israeli workers and medical personnel at the site of the bombing Sunday that left 19 Israelis dead and 65 wounded.

## 2 Terrorist Bombs Kill 19 in Israel, Jolting Government

### Cabinet Rejects President's Call To Halt Negotiations With PLO

By Barton Gellman  
Washington Post Service

BEIT LID JUNCTION, Israel — Two powerful bombs, exploding minutes apart at an assembly point for soldiers, killed 19 people here Sunday and wounded 65, throwing Israel's beleaguered government into a crisis it looked uncertain to survive.

The apparent suicide attack, responsibility for which was claimed by Islamic Jihad, was among the costliest ever in Israel. It splashed ghoulish images across the nation's television screens for at least the fifth time in nine months, prompting Army Radio to warn parents against permitting their children to watch.

But if the horror of the scene was familiar, with rabbis collecting bits of limbs from trees and scraping bloody flesh from concrete posts, the political reaction took a new turn.

President Ezer Weizman, the popular if largely ceremonial head of state, for the first time said Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin should "rethink which way we're going" in negotiations over Palestinian self-rule. "I would stop now the process," he said.

Despite the president's call, the Israeli cabinet decided on Sunday to continue peace talks with the Palestine Liberation Organization, according to Reuters. "The political negotiations will continue," Tourism Minister Uzi Baram said after a late-night session. "That was accepted by everyone."

The government nevertheless sealed off the West Bank and Gaza Strip and postponed the release of Palestinian prisoners.

Mr. Weizman, until now a supporter of the talks, added pointedly that it was time for Mr. Rabin to consult with the opposition. Commentators here took that as a hint that Mr. Rabin should dump his Labor Party's leftist Meretz coalition partners and form a new government of national unity with the rightist Likud bloc. Two senior members of Parliament, the party whips for Labor and Likud, made that proposal explicitly Sunday night. The Likud chief, Benjamin Netanyahu, called for early elections instead.

Mr. Rabin looked as though the breath had been sucked out of him at a brief appearance before reporters at the bombing scene. Whisked here by helicopter, and nearly prevented from leaving by an angry crowd, he repeated observations he has made for months about the difficulty of preventing suicide attacks.

"We will have to find ways to deal with it," he said, offering none.

The attack, less than 3 kilometers (2 miles) east of the beach resort of Netanya, took place at a roadside bus tarmac where thousands of soldiers gather each Sunday morning for chartered rides back to their

bases from Sabbath leave. Overlooking the site is the barbed-wire hulk of Ashmore Prison, in which Sheikh Ahmed Yassin, the spiritual leader of the Islamic Resistance Movement, or Hamas, has been imprisoned since 1989.

At the collapsed remains of a snack bar, the explosion left a grotesque collage. Mutilated bodies sprawled in a heap with the contents of burst rucksacks and unfinished meals. Tangled together were shaving kits, plasma bags, chocolate rolls and a boot with someone's foot and ankle still inside.

The Islamic Jihad, a tiny militant group opposed to any negotiation with Israel, said in a leaflet distributed in the Gaza Strip that two Gazans, Salah Shaker from Rafiah and Anwar Sukhour from Gaza City, both in their twenties, had carried out the suicide attack. Witnesses said the two blasts were a few minutes apart, the second inflicting most of the casualties when scores of soldiers rushed to help victims of the first.

The army tried to prevent interviews with wounded soldiers, but a few defied the orders. One of them, Moshe Saidi, spoke from his hospital bed of his raw fear and rage.

"I didn't know where I wanted to escape to," he said, his chest and arm bandaged from shrapnel wounds. "I didn't know where to run. I was bleeding from the ear and from the nose. I saw a man cut up in parts next to me. I saw a head severed from a body and the body in parts. I didn't know what was going on with me. I just wanted to run away."

"Then I heard another explosion. I was glad I wasn't there for the second explosion because there were soldiers on the

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## Yeltsin Faces Tough Political Recovery

By Fred Hiatt  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin, having declared victory in his war against the breakaway region of Chechnya, will now try to put the war behind him and begin to repair the damage it has caused at home and abroad.

The Russian Army's belated success, after more than five weeks of war, may provide a crucial psychological turning point for Mr. Yeltsin and the army.

But the president faces grave challenges in his quest to recover from the war. The brutality of the Chechen operation has erased Mr. Yeltsin's support among liberals, while its ineptness

dashed hopes of co-opting Russia's nationalists.

The extent to which the operation has eroded Russians' faith in democracy and harmed the economy, army, national cohesiveness and image abroad cannot yet be assessed.

But with his popularity in polls hovering around 8 percent, many doubt that Mr. Yeltsin can recover. "Yeltsin can't rely on public support, he can only rely on the state structure," said Andrei Kortunov, a leading political analyst. "That's why in the very near future the prospects for democracy are very slim."

### NEWS ANALYSIS

Some analysts here predicted that the fighting would settle into a routine to which Russians would become inured. Others predicted that Chechen separatists would manage to prolong the battle for the rest of Grozny and then orchestrate a costly guerrilla war or terror campaign.

In either case, the government has shown no intention of using the palace's capture as an opportunity to save face, begin negotiations and withdraw. Both Mr. Yeltsin and Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin, who only a few days earlier had called for negotiations, ruled out

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## A High-Drama Scene Is Set As the Simpson Trial Opens

By Joan Biskupic  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The case of O. J. Simpson, a twisted and chaotic tale of sex, violence and celebrity, on Monday meets the American trial, a hallowed but troubled institution grounded in centuries of custom and rule.

A trial is a ritualized event with time-honored rules and presumptions. The jury will be instructed to presume that Mr. Simpson is innocent of killing his former wife and her friend unless proven guilty beyond reasonable doubt. The prosecution's case against him will unfold in painstaking detail, with defense lawyers challenging the evidence at every turn, a slow and laborious process.

But a trial is more than just an adversarial recitation of facts and counterfacts. It is a drama in which each side, prosecution and defense, seeks to tell a story. In deciding whether Mr. Simpson wielded the knife that killed Nicole Brown Simpson and Ronald L. Goldman on the night of June 12, 1994, the jury will try to weigh the evidence objectively. But it will also make a more intuitive, even visceral decision about which story it comes to believe.

Thanks to a series of favorable pretrial rulings by Judge Lance A. Ito, the prosecution already has cleared two major hurdles. It will be allowed to show that blood drops found at the crime scene match Mr. Simpson's. And it can present detailed evidence of what it says was Mr. Simpson's physical and psychological abuse of Nicole Simpson during their troubled 17-year relationship. This will help the prosecution answer

something in the mind of every juror: not just how the crime occurred, but why.

The prosecution believes it has a strong case, and it has won most pretrial motions. "There is a mountain of evidence against this man," Deputy District Attorney Christopher Darden said in court a week ago.

Still, until Judge Ito's recent rulings, the conventional wisdom among legal experts had been that Mr. Simpson was most likely to escape conviction.

No far, there is no murder weapon and no witnesses who say they saw Mr. Simpson commit the crime. And many legal observers believed Mr. Simpson and his talented defense team could find at least one jury member who would vote against conviction on a panel that includes eight blacks, a Hispanic and a Native American. Even the Los Angeles district attorney, Gil Garcetti, conceded privately to colleagues last fall that he feared the case was unwinnable.

Now many experts believe the pendulum has swung.

"I do think the prosecution's case today looks much stronger," said Samuel Pillsbury, law professor at Loyola University in

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NEW THREAT FROM SKIES IN JAPAN — A woman in Nishinomiya, Japan, carrying water past the ruins of a neighbor's house on Sunday. A storm grounded aid flights and raised fears of mud slides, forcing the evacuation of 2,200 families. The death toll in the quake neared 5,000 on Sunday evening, with 171 people still missing. Page 5.

## Germany's Great Castle Sell-Off Draws the Fearless

By Rick Atkinson  
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — For all of you would-be counts and countesses, the German government is peddling castles to fit every aspiration to nobility, however grand or modest.

But be sure to bring cash, and plenty of it.

In a marketing campaign called "Fairy Tales for Sale," the federal agency responsible for property once owned by the East German state has put together a portfolio of fixer-uppers ranging from simple manor

houses to castles replete with turrets and battlements.

The first batch of 20 properties drew 276 offers — 16 from the United States — before bidding closed in December. Another 20 will go on the market this year, once authorities finish uprooting through the briar patch of property claims encircling much of the land in the former East Germany.

"The most important thing for these castles, as far as we're concerned, is not the price offered but that the investor has a concept that suits the community and our

historical preservation requirements," said Sabine Pentrop, spokeswoman for the trustee agency for former state-owned real estate. "We're looking for responsible investors who sense the great cultural value of these castles."

Which is not to say money is unimportant. The top bids for the 20 properties offered last month ranged from the equivalent of \$52,000 to \$7.5 million. Additional investment pledges for the properties — most of which are in various stages of decay — ranged from \$98,000 to \$73 million.

That most of these castles are potential money pits of legendary proportion is clear from the glossy sales catalog, of which 8,000 copies have been distributed worldwide.

Consider Schloss ("palace" or "castle") Zernikow, a manor house 57 kilometers (35 miles) north of Berlin. First mentioned in documents from 1362, the property eventually was given as a gift by Frederick the Great to his treasurer in the 18th century. The house comes with a stable, a forge,

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## Radical Groups Reject Algeria Peace Accord

By Youssef M. Ibrahim  
New York Times Service

PARIS — Ten days after Islamic and secularist opposition forces floated a proposal to end Algeria's civil conflict with a truce and release of prisoners, hope for an early peace has evaporated as extremist clans among Muslim fundamentalists and within the army have vowed to fight on.

The proposal by the three main Algerian opposition movements — the Islamic Salvation Front, the National Liberation Front and the Front for Socialist Forces — called essentially for an end to the fundamentalist campaign against the army and Algerian secularists.

This was to be met with the release of about 10,000 jailed Islamic activists and the legalization of the Islamic political movement, represented by the Islamic Salvation Front, in a move that would have opened the way to a national unity government and new elections.

But over the weekend, two Islamic armed factions dissociated themselves from the Rome proposals, which also have been rejected by the Algerian government.

Within the military-dominated government, several dozen hard-line top army, security and chiefs of staff generals said they would have no part of the Rome agreement, even before its announcement on Jan. 13.

According to French diplomats, these Algerian generals firmly believe that there

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### Kiosk

## German Official Snubs Russian

BONN (Reuters) — Defense Minister Volker Rühe of Germany has publicly snubbed his Russian counterpart, reflecting Bonn's disquiet over the Kremlin's assault on rebel Chechnya. Mr. Rühe told the Russian defense minister, General Pavel S. Grachev, that he did not expect him to accept a previous invitation to attend the European Security Forum, a defense conference in Munich.

In comments to the daily mass-circulation newspaper Bild, Mr. Rühe accused General Grachev of "unacceptable slander" against two opponents of the military campaign to crush the separatist region.

"Minister Grachev must understand that such outbursts endanger the reform process in Russia and the West's partnership with it," Mr. Rühe said, according to a release.

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Newsstand Prices	
Andorra.....9.00 FF	Luxembourg 40 L. Fr.
Antilles.....11.20 FF	Morocco.....12 Dh.
Armenia.....1.400 CFA	Qatar.....8.00 Riels
Egypt.....E.P. 5000	Réunion.....11.20 FF
France.....9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia.....9.00 R.
Gabon.....960 CFA	Senegal.....960 CFA
Greece.....350 Dr.	Spain.....225 Ptas
Italy.....2.600 Lire	Tunisia.....1.000 Din.
Ivory Coast.....1.100 CFA	Turkey.....T.L. 45.000
Jordan.....JD 1.50	U.A.E.....8.50 Dirh.
Lebanon.....US\$ 1.50	U.S. Mil. (Eur.) \$1.10



# U.S. Must Parley With Serbs, Christopher Tells Sarajevo

By Roger Cohen  
New York Times Service  
SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher has written to the Bosnian government to explain that U.S. officials must now talk directly to the Bosnian Serbs despite a UN Security Council resolution barring such contacts.

The letter, sent to President Alija Izetbegovic and made available to The New York Times, argues that the cease-fire signed at the beginning of this month has created "a possible opportunity to renew the negotiations" with the Serbs, "which we should not allow to pass by."

Mr. Christopher's appeal forms part of an attempt by the administration to persuade the Muslim-led Bos-

nian government to show flexibility over what was once a take-it-or-leave-it international peace plan for Bosnia.

But officials said Prime Minister Haris Silajdzic would make clear on a visit to Washington this week that he supports legislation introduced by Senator Bob Dole, the majority leader, calling for the United States to rearm Bosnian government troops.

The pressure on the Bosnian government has been applied by Mr. Christopher, and by Assistant Secretary of State Richard C. Holbrooke during his visit to Sarajevo on Jan. 9.

Two senior Bosnian officials said Mr. Holbrooke's main message had been that the Bosnian government would be wrong to support the Dole legislation, which would permit arms

sales starting May 1, the day the four-month cease-fire expires, until the peace plan has been accepted by the Serbs.

"The latest message from the Clinton administration is, 'Don't worry, we'll take care of you,' but they don't explain how," said a Bosnian official. "My message is: 'A few years ago we might have believed you, but no longer.'"

The proposal by the "Contact Group," which offers 51 percent of Bosnia to a Muslim-Croatian federation and 49 percent to the Serbs, was rejected by the Serbs in July. The Serbs control about 70 percent of the country.

The Security Council then passed a resolution calling on all states to "desist from any political talks with

the leadership of the Bosnian Serbs as long as that party has not accepted the proposed settlement in full."

The resolution had strong support from the United States, which drafted the Contact Group plan with Russia, Britain, France and Germany.

But Mr. Christopher wrote that Washington now believes that the five countries "should continue the dialogue with Pale," the Serbian headquarters in Bosnia, provided the Bosnian Serbs abide by the cease-fire and fulfill a promise to open roads out of Sarajevo.

The Christopher letter continued: "A decision to resume a dialogue with Pale does not in any way signal a change in the U.S. government's full support for the contact group

plan. Specifically, I want to assure you that the U.S. government remains fully committed to the contact group map on the basis of 51-49, subject to any swaps which your government and Pale may wish to make on a mutually agreed basis."

Behind the administration's latest diplomatic efforts lies an intense desire to find some political settlement before the cease-fire expires and President Bill Clinton is confronted with the possible need to veto Mr. Dole's legislation.

Britain, France and Russia, which have contributed many troops to the UN force, all have said that their troops would leave Bosnia immediately if the United States violated the arms embargo.

## General Rose Leaves Bosnia After a Turbulent Year



Sir Michael Rose, in civilian clothes, leaving Sarajevo's Roman Catholic cathedral Sunday after a Mass.

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — The UN commander in Bosnia departs from Sarajevo on Monday, leaving behind an isolated city that is shivering but safer than when he arrived, and a Bosnian government that despises him.

Mercurial, sharp-tongued and relentlessly assertive, Sir Michael Rose of Britain is not a man to leave people indifferent. The lieutenant general's one-year assignment here has been a roller coaster, lurching between triumph and disaster.

His greatest achievement was combining the United Nations and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in an operation last February that pushed back the Serbian artillery around Sarajevo. He also consolidated the U.S.-brokered peace between Muslims and Croats in central Bosnia. The British government has decided to award him a rare fourth star shortly after he returns to London.

"We managed to hold the line," General Rose said recently. "There is a very clear distinction in my mind between peacekeeping and war-making. We have moved painfully down the road to peace."

His legacy will, however, be a difficult one for his successor, Major General Rupert Smith, who forged close ties with U.S. officers while commanding British forces in the Gulf War.

UN aspirations under General Rose have been sharply reduced from advancing an enduring peace to avoiding a worse war, its relations with the Bosnian government have become poisonous, and its partnership with NATO is in tatters, with little sign that a long war is close to ending.

With unusually blunt language from the Bosnian government, Hasan Muratovic, the minister for relations with the United Nations, said: "General Rose was absolutely a supporter of the Serbs."

None of us wants to say good-bye to him."

The government's fury reflects its conviction that the 54-year-old general — aided by a Russian adviser and an interpreter of Serbian descent — came to espouse the Serbian view of the war and see the Muslim-led government as made up of professional victims bent on luring NATO into the war on its side.

This shift, the government argues, was evident in the way General Rose's early promises to drive back Serbian artillery from cities other than Sarajevo, to open roads into Sarajevo and to call in NATO air strikes whenever needed slowly gave way to a virtually complete acquiescence to the Serbs.

This seemed to be underscored in the attack on the Muslim enclave of Bihać, where General Rose allowed the Serbs to shell and encroach on a UN-declared "safe area" and take hundreds of UN soldiers hostage while seeking no more than a token NATO response.

The response of General Rose to his critics is that as a peacekeeper, he had no choice but to remain strictly neutral, that his 23,000 UN troops were never configured to fight a war, and that his stance consistently reflected that of the countries that contributed those troops.

"I have no idea why the government came to the conclusion that I am pro-Serb," General Rose said. "It is a curious idea that I should favor the people I am bombing when I have ordered air strikes."

The general added: "I am not morally indifferent, but as a peacekeeper I have to stick in the middle."

This reference to morality became his standard form of acknowledging a situation in which the Serbs evicted more than 700,000 Muslims from their homes in the attempt to establish an ethnically pure state on 70 percent of Bosnia.

UN officials close to General Rose

noted a profound change in him after the Serbian attack on Gorazde in April 1994. A British officer was killed in the assault. General Rose accused the Muslim-led government forces of deliberately folding their defenses in front of him.

"After that," a senior official said, "Rose felt that the government was bound and determined to bring NATO in. He has seen everything since then in that light, and the United Nations' main mission became avoiding falling into that trap."

Certainly, the atmosphere in the general's headquarters came to seem increasingly skewed. He stuck a photograph on his wall of a bombed-out Red Cross vehicle with the caption: "Nice One, NATO."

His interpreter, Major Michael Stanley, a Briton of Serbian descent, took to exhorting peace proposals for the territorial division of Bosnia, saying, "If you were a Serb, would you accept a map as stupid as that?"

His top UN civil affairs adviser, a Russian named Viktor Andreev, came to exercise great influence. He constantly reminded General Rose that the use of force had no place in a peacekeeping mission and could only lead to a quagmire.

General Rose's suspicion of NATO translated into increasingly cool relations with the United States, whose decision not to send troops to Bosnia annoyed him.

The U.S. ambassador to Bosnia, Victor Jackovic, clashed frequently with General Rose. Mr. Jackovic did not bother to say good-bye to General Rose.

Haris Silajdzic, the Bosnian prime minister, said: "General Rose called himself neutral. But when you are neutral between good and evil, you become an accomplice to evil."

— ROGER COHEN

## With French Church Split, Liberal Bishop Bids Flock Farewell

By Barry James  
International Herald Tribune  
EVREUX, France — Monsignor Jacques Gaillot, the liberal bishop whose dismissal by the Vatican has opened a rift in the Roman Catholic Church in France, bade farewell to his diocese on Sunday but promised not to be silenced.

The bishop said he would remain in communion with the church and would "continue on" his "path of taking the good news to the poor."

The bishop claims to represent people on the margins of society, such as the homeless, immigrants and people who are HIV positive. His critics accuse

him of ignoring the fact that many Catholic bishops and clergy also work actively for such groups, and that Monsignor Gaillot has no monopoly on ministering to the poor.

To loud applause, Monsignor Gaillot said in his sermon, "The church must be the church of the excluded, not of exclusion."

Supporters had predicted that more than 50,000 people would turn up for the event, but the crowd was much smaller, an estimated 10,000.

Monsignor Gaillot celebrat-

ed Mass in the soaring Gothic cathedral where he has been bishop for the past 12 years.

He said he had been overwhelmed by an outpouring of support from all walks of society. But opponents say a lot of his support comes from leftist secular organizations, including the Communist Party.

The dismissal of the popular bishop, who is nationally famous because of his frequent media appearances, has driven a wedge into the church. One bishop, Monsignor Jean Vilnet

of Lille, has called for a special meeting of the French Episcopal Conference to discuss the affair.

Monsignor Gaillot says he will retreat to a monastery, then continue his work in favor of the poor, a decision he affirmed last week by appearing with the Abbé Pierre, a popular campaigner for the homeless, at a demonstration in Paris.

Because a bishop in the Roman Catholic Church is consecrated and therefore remains a bishop, the Vatican's method of

ousting Monsignor Gaillot was to transfer him to a defunct see in Africa. He is now officially titular bishop of Paternia, a position that many Christians say will give him greater freedom as a gadfly. Supporters have begun calling themselves Paternians.

Monsignor Gaillot has provoked the rage of Catholic conservatives by his statements on such matters as homosexuality, the use of condoms to prevent AIDS and abortion.

In dismissing Monsignor

Gaillot, the Vatican prefect in charge of bishops, Cardinal Bernardin Gantin, said he had received hundreds of denunciations against him, but did not tell him from whom they came or their content. Cardinal Gantin merely told the bishop that he was "singing outside the choir."

Some churchmen said Monsignor Gaillot had broken the unity of the college of bishops by his maverick statements and his frequent absences from his diocese.

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Tuesday

## STYLE

From Paris to Milan, from New York to Tokyo, fashion editor Suzy Menkes covers the fashion front. With additional reporting on lifestyle issues, the Style section provides up-to-date information on developments in the changing world of creative design.

Every Tuesday in the International Herald Tribune.

**Herald Tribune**

By George C. Wilson  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Navy has ordered Lieutenant Shannon Workman, the first woman to qualify as a combat pilot on a U.S. aircraft carrier, off the carrier Dwight D. Eisenhower because of difficulties in landing jet planes on the ship, navy officials said.

The navy took the same action for the same reason against Lieutenant Gerald DiLeonardo, a male pilot in Lieutenant Workman's EA-6B squadron.

The EA-6B is a bulky, twin-engine jet loaded with electronic warfare gear, which must be brought down in a carrier landing in the center of a short stretch of deck to catch one of four arresting wires.

The orders, by an evaluation board on the carrier, still require final approval by Vice

Admiral Richard C. Allen, commander of the Naval Air Force of the Atlantic Fleet, headquartered in Norfolk, Virginia. But such orders are virtually always approved.

Navy officials emphasize that their standards are equally tough for female and male pilots in determining whether to allow them to fly off carriers. There are still 10 female aviators on the Eisenhower, 6 of them pilots, performing well, officials said.

Nevertheless, the action against Lieutenant Workman seems likely to bolster the view, expressed in the past by some male navy aviators, that some female pilots have been under-qualified but pushed along so the navy could make good on its 1993 promise to open carrier squadrons to women.

Such allegations were aired after the fatal crash of Lieutenant Kara S. Hultgreen on Oct. 25. She was trying to land her F-14 fighter on the carrier Abra-

ham Lincoln in the Pacific when she lost control of the jet.

Navy officials said that Lieutenant Workman, 28, of Cumberland, Maryland, was an exceptional officer and an excellent pilot, except when it came to staying in the landing groove while zooming toward the carrier deck at more than 100 miles an hour.

The board recommended that she be allowed to continue as a pilot of land-based aircraft, or who killed his former wife and her friend after she tried to make a final break.

## TRIAL: High-Drama Scene Is Set

Continued from Page 1  
Los Angeles and a former U.S. attorney.

Judge Ito's ruling allowing the history of spousal abuse to be presented, he said, offers "the prosecution a chance right from the beginning to give jurors a different picture of the defendant than they currently have."

Mr. Garretti, too, has changed his tone, at least in public. He told a news conference that Judge Ito's decision on the spousal abuse evidence was "the most critical ruling this court will make."

He said that he expected to obtain a conviction and that he would not accept a plea bargain from the defendant.

The prosecution will present physical evidence — bloodstains and hair strands — linking Mr. Simpson to the crime scene. It will offer testimony to establish that he had enough time to commit the murders and still catch an 11:45 P.M. flight to Chicago. But it also will seek to establish that Mr. Simpson was a brutal wife beat-

er who killed his former wife and her friend after she tried to make a final break.

The defense will argue that the police, the coroner and crime-lab technicians so badly botched the gathering and analyzing of evidence that no one will ever know who the killer was. But it also will allege that the affable, good-hearted black celebrity, who has pleaded "absolutely 100 percent not guilty," has been victimized by a racist white police detective who sought to frame him for the crime by falsifying evidence and has been crucified by a tabloid media wallowing in sensationalism.

"The prosecution will have to answer questions that seem to be on everyone's minds," said Michael Marcus, a former Los Angeles deputy district attorney. "How did Simpson, one man, kill two people? Why would this celebrity person do this?"

Trials do not take place in a vacuum. Judge Ito is struggling to keep untainted and intact his sequestered jury panel.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Pope Calls for Talks on Chechen War

VATICAN CITY (Combined Dispatches) — Pope John Paul II appealed to political leaders on Sunday to help find peace for Chechnya, where Russian troops are fighting separatists.

"The international community is following with fear and apprehension what is happening in that region," the Pope said at the end of his weekly Angelus message in St. Peter's Square. "I am appealing to political leaders to take responsibility and to embark on the path of negotiations to overcome the conflicts that exist and to achieve long-lasting peace."

The pontiff returned to Rome late Saturday from an 11-day tour of the Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Australia and Sri Lanka. He spoke on Sunday morning of the enthusiasm of millions of people who had turned out to see him, saying he had been greatly heartened by the trip, "which, thanks to God, we hope will have been profitable." (Reuters/AFI)

### Berlusconi to Back Dini, Reports Say

ROME (AFP) — Prime Minister-designate Lamberto Dini will present his new government program to the legislature on Monday, possibly with the support of his predecessor, Silvio Berlusconi.

Press reports said Sunday that Mr. Berlusconi had sent a key aide to tell Mr. Dini that Mr. Berlusconi would support him on Monday and in a key vote of confidence later in the week. The two have clashed since Mr. Dini, a Treasury minister under Mr. Berlusconi, was named prime minister after Mr. Berlusconi's resignation in December.

Mr. Dini is hoping to convince lawmakers to back the "government of technocrats" he named last week in order to steady the political atmosphere in Italy and calm fears of a financial crisis. Mr. Berlusconi has insisted that new elections be held before a new government is formed.

### Cairo Holds Firm on Nuclear Treaty

CAIRO (AP) — After meeting with an American diplomat, Foreign Minister Amr Moussa reiterated Egypt's refusal to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty unless Israel also signs.

"Egypt's stance is clear and will not change unless Israel changes its view," Mr. Moussa said. His comment followed reports that Washington was pushing Cairo to change its stance. The U.S. diplomat, Assistant Secretary of State Robert E. Pelletreau Jr., declined to comment about efforts to win Egypt's support of the 1970 treaty that is intended to halt the spread of nuclear weapons. Mr. Pelletreau said only that the weekend meeting had concerned the Middle East peace process and a summit meeting planned for March between President Hosni Mubarak and President Bill Clinton.

### 6 Are Killed in Shoot-Outs in Egypt

CAIRO (Reuters) — The police shot and killed four suspected Muslim militants Sunday in raids on hideouts in southern Egypt, and gunmen killed two policemen in an attack on a police station, security sources said.

In one incident, two militants were killed in a clash when the police went to the village of Wenena in the southern province of Sawhaj to arrest them. The sources said one of the men, Mahmoud Mohammed Sayed Selim, was a leading member of the militant Islamic Group.

The police killed two other militants in a shoot-out in the southern province of Beni Suef, the sources said. Two police officers were wounded in the raid on Wasta town, 110 kilometers (70 miles) south of Cairo, they said. Elsewhere, suspected militants shot and killed two policemen in an attack on a police station near Abu Qorqas in Minya Province.

### Reuters and Fox Set TV Partnership

LAS VEGAS (Reuters) — Reuters, the international news and information company, and the Fox Broadcasting Co. television network announced an agreement Sunday to cooperate in television news gathering and dissemination.

"Under this agreement, the companies will create a high-quality television news operation designed to service Fox owned-and-operated stations, Fox affiliates and other participating stations," the companies said. Financial terms of the deal were not disclosed. The service, to begin March 1, initially will provide three broadcast news packages a day. Fox Broadcasting is a unit of News Corp., headed by the media magnate Rupert Murdoch.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Flooding Disrupts Northwest France

RENNES, France (AFP) — Record rainfall over the weekend caused flooding, power cuts and disruption to transportation services across a broad area of northwestern France, officials said Sunday.

Brittany was worst hit, with the highest rainfall in 150 years in some regions leading to severe flooding and cuts in major train lines. A train from Bordeaux was stranded during the afternoon after flooding caused a mudslide onto the tracks near Messac.

In Normandy, emergency services were called out nearly 300 times overnight to help people threatened by high water. Flood alerts were issued as far east as the Seine-et-Marne region, to the east of Paris, after rivers were swollen by the downpours.

The Thai government has advised residents of Bangkok to steer clear of streets with chronic traffic jams to avoid high levels of carbon monoxide. (AFP)

The Pakistani city of Karachi plans to build a light-rail transit system capable of carrying more than 50,000 passengers per hour during peak periods. (Reuters)

### This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

THURSDAY: Australia, Dominican Republic, India, Uganda.

FRIDAY: Monaco.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

## Charles's Housekeeper Gets Into 'Memoir' Act

LONDON — Last week it was Prince Charles's valet. This week it's his housekeeper.

The News of the World said Wendy Berry wants to turn a nine-year diary she kept while tidying the home that Prince Charles and Diana once shared into "a scandal-filled book" — on offer to the highest bidder.

The newspaper did not indicate whether it spoke with Mrs. Berry, housekeeper in Charles's country estate, or how it saw excerpts of her alleged diary.

Last week the News of the World reported an interview with Charles's valet, Ken Stronach, in which he was quoted telling stories about an affair between the prince and his longtime friend Camilla Parker Bowles.

Mr. Stronach since has denied making many of the comments attributed to him.

Sunday's report focused on claims that Diana had hired her riding instructor, the British Army captain James Hewitt, to the Highgrove estate when Charles was away.

Captain Hewitt last year sold his story, in which he claimed to have had a five-year affair with the princess, to another tabloid.

Mrs. Berry reportedly recalls one time when Charles was visiting his mother, Queen Elizabeth, and Captain Hewitt was an overnight guest at Highgrove.

The housekeeper made Diana's bed only to find it "virtually untouched," the paper said, while Captain Hewitt's "looked like a battlefield!"



## Clinton's New Message: Put Democracy Back to Work

He offered an agenda on which he said Democrats and Republicans could cooperate, includ-

Mr. Clinton defended his administration but said that the party took a beating because it takes

The Democrats won in 1992, he said, because they had found a way through their town meet-

Mr. Dole contended that Republicans could win the battle of ideas with the Democrats because, he said, the Republican Party stands for "very American ideas" that appeal to people regardless of party affiliation.

## Gingrich, Defiant, Defends Book Deal

### *He Calls Criticism 'Grotesque'*

Mr. Dole said that Congress would likely reject the Clinton proposal if it were put to an immediate vote, but that a retooled package might win approval.

Newt Gingrich, on why he would support loan guarantees to help Mexico with its currency crisis: "I think that's a reasonable thing for a neighbor to do in a temporary emergency. I think it's cheaper for us as a risk than having their economy unravel and having 10 or 15 million Mexicans desperate for work."



region stood a 60 percent chance of an earthquake of that magnitude by the year 2018. The new estimate is higher, researchers said, because experts now believe that the region contains many more faults than was previously assumed. (NYT)

A. Yes. There is a backlash against the idea of social welfare, which is being manipulated by the right not in

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## A Storm Slows Aid In Japan

### Thousands Flee Landslide Risk

By Paul Blustein  
Washington Post Staff Writer

KYOTO, Japan — Cold, driving rain fell Sunday on western Japan for the first time since Tuesday's catastrophic earthquake, hampering relief efforts and adding to the misery of the 300,000 people huddled in emergency shelters.

As the death toll from the quake neared 5,000, efforts continued despite the rain to rescue survivors, bring food and water to the homeless and restore essential services.

Officials in Kobe, a city of 1.4 million where the quake hit hardest, said that electricity and phone service had been restored in nearly 100 percent of the city and water in almost 50 percent. But the heavy rain raised fears of landslides, and while no serious landslides materialized on Sunday, police and military personnel evacuated 2,200 families from 46 hilly areas deemed to be in danger and brought them to the already-crowded shelters. U.S. Marines based on Okinawa helped members of the Japanese military erect tents for the evacuees.

Some of the helicopters ferrying in food were grounded by the downpour, and rescuers looking for 30 missing people in the city of Nishinomiya had to suspend operations because of the danger of landslides, according to the Kyodo news agency. Relief workers distributed 200,000 plastic sheets to cover damaged roofs, as well as free umbrellas and rainwear.

The weather also increased concerns about disease spreading among the shelter residents, who are living in cramped conditions mostly in unheated school gymnasiums, auditoriums and other public buildings.

"While I've heard reports saying that we've got enough medical personnel, it's not true," a doctor working at a shelter said in an interview with a local television station. "Influenza is starting to spread. Among the shelters only a few have medical personnel, and there's no heat. If we don't get some help we're going to have to deal with hundreds of people



A refugee from Kobe carrying his mother after their ferry landed Sunday in Osaka.

with influenza and other diseases."

Some help arrived Sunday in the form of a 24-member medical team from California. It landed at Kansai International Airport and promptly headed for Kobe.

A French search-and-rescue team with dogs also arrived, as did 2,000 blankets and 600 cashmere gloves from Mongolia, an impoverished country that receives Japanese development aid. Altogether, the Japanese government has accepted assistance from 11 countries of the 40 that have offered help.

Although the rain compounded the overwhelming problems of bringing Kobe back to some semblance of normality, police and soldiers as

well as individual volunteers slogged on as best they could, and continued the grim work of sifting through rubble for bodies. The passage of time continued to dim hopes of finding anyone buried alive, however.

The death toll reached 4,936 on Sunday evening, with 171 people still missing. That makes the quake the worst natural disaster in Japan's postwar history, surpassing a 1959 typhoon that killed 4,697 in central Japan.

On a narrow street in a Kobe neighborhood, meanwhile, young men in baseball caps and track suits loaded cartons of food, water and relief supplies onto trucks for delivery to needy families. But this was no ordinary relief operation. The

men were members of the Yamaguchi-gumi, the largest of the Japanese organized crime groups known collectively as the *yakuza*.

#### Kurils Hit by Quake

An earthquake measuring 5.0 to 6.0 on the open-ended Richter scale shook buildings on the Kuril Islands in Far Eastern Russia. Reuters reported Sunday from Moscow, quoting a spokesman for the Ministry of Civil Defense, Emergencies and Natural Disasters.

The earthquake, which rocked the islands just before midnight Saturday, had its epicenter in the Pacific Ocean, 80 kilometers (50 miles) southeast of the Russian town of Yuzhno-Kurilsk. There were no reports of casualties or damage.

## Veterans of Devastation Go to Help

By William Branigin  
Washington Post Staff Writer

KOBE, Japan — Buildings reduced to rubble, people trapped in the debris, homes burned to the ground, roads and railroads put out of commission, thousands of homeless families in temporary shelters — such scenes have shocked this nation in recent days.

For many older Japanese, however, the damage from last Tuesday's earthquake brings back painful memories of even worse destruction. It reminds them of World War II.

At the same time, Japan's most devastating quake since 1923 has sparked a spirit of cooperation in the face of adversity unseen since the war, older Japanese say.

That became clear over the weekend when tens of thousands of people from all walks of life jammed all available trains, boats and buses bound for this heavily damaged port city to bring goods to needy friends and relatives.

"I was reminded right away of what happened during the war when we were bombed," said Yoshiaki Yamauchi, 74, who served in the Japanese Army then.

Carrying bread, milk, sushi and rice balls in a backpack and a nylon bag, Mr. Yamauchi was traveling to Kobe to visit fellow members of a prefectural association that he heads. He said he was prepared to walk 20 kilometers (12 miles) to get to three places that he needed to visit.

Shigeru Sakai, 65, a business consultant who grew up in Kobe, recalled that his house

burned to the ground when U.S. B-29 planes firebombed the city at night in March 1945.

That bombing and a subsequent raid in June 1945 devastated Kobe, he said, but nobody in his family was killed.

"I feel that history has repeated itself," said the executive, who now lives near Osaka. "I already know what I should carry." He displayed a backpack that contained a flashlight, a radio and identification cards, as well as some bottled tea, rice balls and cookies for his relatives.

Traveling with his wife and daughter, Mr. Sakai said he figured he would have to walk an hour and a half to check on a family that he had not been able to contact.

"Today I see the same spirit that we had 50 years ago," he said. "Total strangers are talking to each other."

As thousands of Japanese converged on Kobe over the weekend to bring a measure of relief and sympathy to the beleaguered population, residents complained about the Japanese

government's reluctance to accept foreign aid.

"All my friends who live here say we need help," said Masahiro Nakatsuka, 43, a Kobe businessman, as he guided visitors to a hospital that has been overwhelmed with casualties.

Of the 29 countries that promptly offered assistance, Tokyo by Sunday had accepted the offers of 11. The others were waiting for answers.

The reluctance to accept foreign help "is very hard to understand," Mr. Nakatsuka said.

## AMERICAN TOPICS

### Ivan, the Lonely Gorilla, Enters Society After 30 Years in a Mall

Ivan the gorilla, who has spent most of his 30 years alone in a shopping mall enclosure, is window shopping for a mate at the Atlanta zoo.

After three months in quarantine, the 450-pound gorilla has been moved to an enclosure with a wall of iron-mesh netting, so he can see three females and two young males a few feet down a hallway. They can see and smell each other, but they can't touch. Zoo officials hope the other gorillas will become Ivan's family.

The next step is physical contact, but it is too soon to say when, said Dietrich Schaaf, the zoo's general curator. Ivan won't be seen by the public for at least another two months.

Until last week, Ivan had never seen another gorilla since he was captured as an infant in Africa. He spent most of his life on display behind a show window in a shopping mall in Tacoma, Washington.

He was moved to the Atlanta zoo after a campaign by animal rights activists and gorilla experts, who said Ivan deserved the chance to live with his own kind.

The Atlanta zoo also is home to Willie B., who spent his first 27 years in isolation before he was introduced to other gorillas. Last year, his first offspring, a female named Kudzo, was born to his mate, Chooomba.

### Short Takes

Hollywood has easily retained its title as the U.S. film capital. Last year California produced six times as many films as the next-ranking state, New York, and most of these were made in the Los Angeles area, which includes Hollywood. California registered 438 feature film starts in 1994, while New York state had 73. Texas was third with 18. Florida followed with 17 and Nevada with 16, the California Film Commission said.

Mothers who have uncomplicated deliveries are increasingly leaving the hospital with their newborn infants within 24 hours of giving

birth. This is largely because health insurance companies often refuse to pay for longer hospital stays. The Washington Post reports. Supporters of this trend say it not only saves money but gets the mother back into familiar surroundings that much sooner. Critics say problems with the baby might not be spotted before the child leaves the hospital.

A man died after being bitten by a rattlesnake he had brought to church because the Bible says believers "shall take up serpents," Dewey Bruce Hale, 40, of Enigma, Georgia, was bitten during a service at New River Free Holiness Church and died soon after, the sheriff's office said. The death was ruled accidental. Mr. Hale, his cousin, said church members take the Bible literally, particularly a passage in the Gospel according to Mark saying that one sign of those who believe in Christ is that "they shall take up serpents."

For long-haul truck drivers, the low-back pain that comes from constant vibration is an occupational hazard. Trucks are built with stiff suspensions to maximize stability. This also maximizes vibration. Trucks with the seat over the engine transmit even more vibration to the driver. Now Farid Amirouche, a professor of mechanical engineering at the Chicago campus of the University of Illinois, has developed a truck seat that isolates the driver from most road and engine vibration. He said it might add \$500 to the cost of a truck. But considering "the costs of workman's compensation and accidents caused by driver fatigue," he says, "this is not an unreasonable sum."

The Butte, Montana, office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which was J. Edgar Hoover's purgatory for agents in disfavor, is no more. The last agent was transferred last week to Boise, Idaho. Butte, a mining town in the Rocky Mountains, was notorious in the FBI as the dumping ground for agents who displeased Mr. Hoover. The FBI director reportedly thought a winter in Butte would do wonders for mavericks. After Mr. Hoover's death, the sting went out of assignment to Butte. But for demographic and budgetary reasons, the FBI decided to close Butte down for good.

International Herald Tribune

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## Russians Rally to Urge Peace

### Official Says Chechen War Could Last Months

Washington Post Service  
**MOSCOW** — A sparse crowd turned out for an anti-war rally in Moscow on Sunday as Russia's war against Chechnya, entering its seventh week, continued at a slower pace in the Chechen capital, Grozny, and smaller surrounding towns.

Muslim and Orthodox clergy said prayers for the dead at the rally in Lubyanka Square, in front of the old KGB headquarters, as a crowd numbering in the hundreds braved below-freezing temperatures.

Sergei A. Kovalev, a Soviet-era dissident and former ally of President Boris N. Yeltsin's who has emerged as a key critic of the war, urged an early end to the fighting.

A sizeable rally took place in Cheboksary, on the Volga River, where citizens turned out to support their governor, who has opposed sending local men into the war. Mr. Yeltsin has said the government has no such power, but he so far has stuck to his position.

In Chechnya, both sides vowed to fight on. Salembek Khadzhev, Moscow's choice to head a transitional government, predicted that fighting would continue for 6 to 18 months.

The Russian military command said its troops did not carry out major combat operations Sunday, but it acknowledged that the situation in Grozny remained difficult.

Supporters of the separatist

leader, Dzhokar Dudayev, having withdrawn from the presidential palace at the city center, are fortifying positions east of the Sunzha river, the Russian command said in a statement.

"Despite the federal troops' individual successful operations, the Dudayev supporters are determined to offer resistance," the statement said.

The statement also raised the specter of the conflict's spreading to the neighboring region of Dagestan, where many Chechens live. The military command acknowledged that there was no "control regime" on the border between the two regions.

In Znamenskoye, northeast of Grozny, Mr. Khadzhev, a former Soviet oil minister, said he would bring murder charges against Mr. Dudayev once he assumes leadership of the provisional government.

Mr. Khadzhev said there was no legitimate authority in Chechnya at the moment. A longtime Dudayev opponent, he regretted but did not criticize the Russian attack.

"We tried our best to avoid Russia's interference here, but we also see there was no other way out," he said. "If we manage to preserve Russia on a democratic path, then Chechnya will also be democratic."

Foreign minister Andrei V. Kozyrev, concluding a round of talks in Switzerland aimed at explaining Russia's actions to an increasingly critical international community, said the operation had entered a new phase, moving "from a military stage" to the stage of reestablishing civilian structures.

But reporters for the independent television network NTV reported that Chechen fighters in Gudermes, 36 kilometers (22 miles) east of Grozny, were preparing for an expected Russian attack there.

Other reporters said Russian planes attacked towns to the south of Grozny, while sending artillery shells into Grozny's southern suburbs.

In Moscow, the anti-war rally took place at a monument to those who died in the Communist labor camps.

"I ask you to remember the dead in Chechnya," said Mr. Kovalev, himself a labor camp survivor and officially still Mr. Yeltsin's human-rights adviser. "I ask you to remember the people who are living in Grozny now, in cellars, in the cold, in fear."

— FRED HIATT



A Russian woman crying at a protest Sunday in Moscow against the war in Chechnya.

## SUIT: Deutsche Bank Accused of 'Defamation' Effort

Continued from Page 1

positions that MG Corp. was committed to paying for. In what was to become one of the biggest cases ever to involve losses from the controversial derivatives business, Deutsche Bank's Mr. Schmitz in December 1993 fired Mr. Schimmelbusch and several other Metallgesellschaft executives, brought in a team to liquidate what were deemed to be risky bets with oil futures, installed a new management, and then pressed other creditor banks to provide a \$2 billion bailout to recapitalize Metallgesellschaft.

Since last year, according to the lawsuit, Mr. Schmitz has knowingly made a series of "false and defamatory statements" about Mr. Schimmelbusch both in public appearances and in the U.S. and European press. Among the statements cited in the lawsuit are the allegations that Mr. Schimmelbusch was "a criminal who deliberately concealed material information, falsified reports and misrepresented the facts concerning MG Corp.'s oil activities in New York."

The lawsuit comes at a delicate time for Deutsche Bank, which as the leading lender to Metallgesellschaft and a major shareholder of Metallgesellschaft is expected to soon ask more than 40 international creditor banks for more cash to support Metallgesellschaft's restructuring efforts.

Over the past year, the Metallgesellschaft affair has also fueled controversy in Germany about the dual role played by big banks as both major shareholders in industrial concerns and lenders to the same companies.

In separate investigations, the events surrounding the affair are being probed in Frankfurt by the state prosecutor's office and in New York by the Manhattan district attorney's office.

In addition, Deutsche Bank in October rejected an analysis of the affair by Professor Merton Miller, a Nobel Prize-winning economist at the University of Chicago. The analysis concluded that Deutsche Bank had misunderstood the oil futures situation at MG Corp. and, in a panic, had liquidated its position, causing losses for Metallgesellschaft.

Mr. Schimmelbusch, in the lawsuit, claims that when Mr. Schmitz learned in December 1993 that MG Corp. required short-term financing to cover its oil positions in New York, he "seized on this information to concoct a phony crisis, improperly strip Schimmelbusch and his management team of

authority, and unlawfully assume control of MG."

The suit claims that Mr. Schmitz had a personal "animus" toward the former Metallgesellschaft chief, and saw Metallgesellschaft as a source of business that he could control in order to strip assets and promote his bank's corporate finance division as well as generating fees for Deutsche Bank's worldwide affiliates.

The suit further alleges that Mr. Schmitz used his position as chairman of Metallgesellschaft's supervisory board "to assure that Deutsche Bank profited from every transaction the company pursued, and to direct MG to pursue transactions in which the bank could profit." Over the last year, the suit says that "no transaction has occurred without some special financial benefit, direct or indirect, for Deutsche Bank."

In Frankfurt, on Sunday, Helmut Hartmann, a Deutsche Bank spokesman, said that Mr. Schmitz "declines to speak to any media about this matter at this point."

Deutsche Bank said in a statement: "The filing of the complaint and its early dissemination to the press is consistent with the disinformation campaign initiated by Dr. Schimmelbusch and others long ago to distract and divert attention from their responsibility and culpability in the Metallgesellschaft affair. A full airing of the facts in a court of law will finally resolve any questions about culpability and responsibility."

Also in Frankfurt, Lutz E. Dreesbach, spokesman for Metallgesellschaft, said the company had not yet received the text of the complaint but was unconcerned at the lawsuit. In a statement, Metallgesellschaft described the main allegations as "ludicrous and without any merit."

Metallgesellschaft added that, as previously announced, it will file a complaint against Mr. Schimmelbusch after the special auditors' report becomes available.

## ALGERIA: 2 Groups Reject Plan

Continued from Page 1

cannot be a "credible" truce with Muslim fundamentalists. French officials say senior Algerian Army officers are mindful of the situation in Iran, where shortly after fundamentalists came to power in 1978 several hundred former government officials were shot and killed summarily.

A French citizen, the 25th in a year, was shot and killed on Sunday in Algeria, a day after the president of the Algerian soccer association was shot and killed by suspected Islamic fundamentalists.

Although the three opposition political parties, among them, had won 85 percent of a 1992 parliamentary election that was canceled by the government, their continued influence on public opinion today is hard to measure.

The government's brutal effort to obliterate Islamic and other opposition has taken a toll. There also are deep differences within the Islamic movement over the tendency of several of its factions to use savage forms of violence that include slitting throats, and killing unveiled women, foreigners, journalists and intellectuals.

The Islamic Armed Group and the Islamic Salvation Army, in coming out against the Rome agreement, said that the Islamic Salvation Front did not represent their views in these talks. This contradicted earlier signals last Sunday, including statements attributed to the Armed Islamic Group, that it would abide by it.

Their response came as a further confirmation of many experts' view that Algeria's Islamic movement has become too fractured to speak with one voice.

Islamic activists maintain that Algerian Army intelligence, which has infiltrated all opposition parties, has sent fake faxes in the name of armed Islamic groups aimed at damaging the Islamic movement's image with ordinary people.

The other two secularist-oriented parties at the Rome talks, the Front for Socialist Forces and the National Liberation Front, do not appear to have enough popular support to act independently of the Islamic movement.

Although the Rome accord was greeted warmly by the United States, Germany, Spain, Italy and France, it began to fizzle immediately.

Sunday's faxed communiqué of the Armed Islamic Group — which in May had initiated a campaign to kill foreigners in Algeria — issued fresh threats against West European countries maintaining ties to Algeria and death threats against Algerian radio and television journalists.

Also Sunday, the interior ministers of France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Tunisia and Algeria held a meeting in Tunis in which they affirmed a policy of cooperation among their security forces to track Muslim fundamentalists and warned of the danger of terrorist acts by these groups in Europe and the Middle East.

## CASTLES: Selling Bits of History

Continued from Page 1

an outbuilding for the fire brigade and an old distillery. As the catalog notes, however, "their present condition is in part appalling," and the ceiling in the garden hall has had to be propped up "because of the danger of collapse."

At Rittersgut ("knight's manor") Ronneburg in central Germany, the estate lies very close to uranium mines. The knight's hall at Schloss Basedow is now a gymnasium.

Then there is Schloss Wulkow near the Polish border. The castle, first built in 1697, was badly battered in World War II. "It is imperative that reconstruction and repair begin as soon as possible," the catalog warns. "Otherwise the building will be lost forever."

Despite such caveats, the catalog's exhortation to potential buyers — "Let yourself be convinced by the charm of yesterday for investments of today" — apparently is working. Schloss Wulkow drew 45 bidders, one of whom promised to invest \$7 million to convert the castle into a hotel.

Certain properties are rich with history and tradition. Burg ("fortress") Scharfstein, built in 1209 and renovated in the 16th century, has been used over the centuries as a prison, a forest warden's lodge and a Socialist camp for East German children.

Tempzin Monastery was founded in 1222 to treat pilgrims afflicted with St. Anthony's fire, a skin disease also known as erysipelas and once caused by eating streptococcus-contaminated bread.

In addition to compiling the history and cataloging the condition of the properties, the trustee agency also must research ownership claims to determine whether the owners had their castles expropriated by the Nazis after 1933 or by the Communists after 1945. Valid claims can be settled either by restitution of the property or compensation once it is sold.

Take the case of Schloss Boitzenburg, perhaps the grandest offering of the first batch of castles — a 150-room pile dating back to the late 13th century and set within a 9.7-hectare (24-acre) park north of Berlin. Once the ancestral home of the Von Arnim family from 1528 to 1945, Schloss Boitzenburg was expropriated by the East German state and used as a holiday resort by the East German Army — which, judging by the current condition of the interior, did not treat the property gently.

Thirty-one potential investors offered bids on the place, including one for more than \$7 million. The current Von Arnim family heir lives in western Germany and will be compensated once the sale is finalized.

## BOMB: Explosions Kill 19, Hurt 65

Continued from Page 1

ground from the first explosion and the second explosion finished them.

"We have business here with animals, not with people. We should put them all in a cage and leave them there and make it so they can't get out. You don't negotiate with lions. You just leave them in a cage. You just bring them meat."

### Clinton Condemnation

In Washington, President Bill Clinton condemned the bomb attack and said all who had chosen the path of peace in the Middle East must join him in that condemnation. Reuters reported.

"I condemn in the strongest

possible terms this horrendous act of terrorist violence," Mr. Clinton said in a statement issued by the White House.

"Once again, the enemies of peace have struck down innocent people in an evil effort to destroy the hopes of peaceful coexistence between Israelis and Arabs," Mr. Clinton said.

"I call on all those who have chosen the path of peace to condemn this act and redouble their efforts to achieve a secure and lasting peace," he continued.

"I repeat what I said to them in the Middle East last October: 'You cannot succeed, you will not succeed, you must not succeed, for you are the past, not the future.'"

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**SANTY A. SALLER HANNA**  
 (Series # 363 - Ticket # 0722),  
 Canadian, from Dubai, UAE,  
 winner of an arctic grey  
 BMW 850 Ci.

#### 364th Winner

**ERIC SHOURBRIDGE**  
 (Series # 364 - Ticket # 0170),  
 British, from Dubai, UAE,  
 winner of an imperial red  
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# Lord Cowdray, British Tycoon, Is Dead

By Wolfgang Saxon  
New York Times Service

Lord Cowdray, 84, who controlled one of Britain's largest fortunes as chairman of the S. Pearson & Son conglomerate, has died in Midhurst, England.

He lived on a 17,000-acre (6,900-hectare) estate at Midhurst and a 60,000-acre tract in the Grampian region of Scotland. The cause of death was bronchial pneumonia.

The Sunday Times of London ranked him, the 3d Viscount Cowdray, 15th among Britain's 500 richest people last year, with a personal fortune estimated to exceed £700 million (\$1.1 billion).

He was chairman of the Pearson Group from 1954 to 1977, a period of remarkable growth for a business begun modestly by his grandfather. Under the 3d Viscount, the Pearson empire had stakes in such widely diverse enterprises as Penguin Books, Viking Press, The Financial Times, The Economist, Madame Tussaud's, Château Latour vineyards and Lazard Frères, the merchant bankers. Its total holdings were estimated at \$5 billion in 1994.

Wentman John Churchill Pearson, distantly related to Sir Winston Churchill, was born in London. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, and became a polo enthusiast and the nonplaying captain of Britain's national team in the 1930s.

During World War II, he was a captain in the Sussex Yeomanry and lost his left arm in the British retreat from Dunkirk in 1940. After the war, he was credited with reviving polo, and Cowdray Park Polo Club, on his estate, became the sport's mecca in Britain.

## John White, 70, National Chairman Of Democratic Party Under Carter

WASHINGTON (NYT) — John C. White, 70, a Texas sharecropper's son who became Democratic national chairman under President Jimmy Carter, died here Friday at Georgetown University Hospital, where he had been under treatment for a heart ailment.

Mr. White had a successful career in state politics before he was drawn to Washington. Along the way he won the friendship of powerful older Texas Democrats, like Senator Lyndon B. Johnson and Representative Sam Rayburn.

He served President John F. Kennedy and President Johnson as an adviser on international agricultural issues. In 1977, he was appointed deputy secretary of agriculture by Mr. Carter, a post he held for nine months before the president asked him to become party chairman.

Percy Knauth, 80, Ex-Correspondent For Time-Life Publications and Author

NEW YORK (NYT) — Percy Knauth, 80, an author and former news correspondent, died Sunday in Mystic, Connecticut, after a lengthy illness. He was a resident of Stonington, Connecticut.

Mr. Knauth wrote "A Season in Hell," a widely praised chronicle of the seizure of pancreatic depression and paralyzing fear he underwent in midlife. He worked as a correspondent in Berlin for The Chicago Tribune and later for The New York Times from 1939 to 1941, when he became a special writer in The Times' Sunday

Department in New York.

He joined Time magazine as a war correspondent in 1942 and spent the next 28 years working for Time-Life publications in Paris, Berlin and New York. He left as

European editor in 1970 to devote his time to free-lance writing and editing.

Pearl Wong, 86, who with her husband, James, operated Pearl's Chinese Restaurant in mid-Manhattan for 18 years until her retirement in 1985, died Wednesday at her home in Manhattan from congestive heart failure.

Bernard L. Over, 95, a biochemist whose work enriched public awareness of what can safely go into food and drink and cosmetics, died Saturday in Englewood, New Jersey, from a gastrointestinal illness.

Kay Aldridge Tucker, 77, an actress and model who was one of the most photographed women in the United States in the 1930s, died on Jan. 12 in Rockport, Maine, of a heart attack.

Daryl M. Chapin, 88, a scientist who helped invent a device for converting sunlight into electricity, died Thursday at his home in Naples, Florida. The cause of death has not been determined.

Giulio Turcato, 82, a painter and sculptor and a member of Italy's avant-garde art movement, died Sunday in Rome from respiratory failure.

Mario Mercado Vaca Guzman, 67, whose business empire included Bolivia's Inti Raymi gold mining company, the La Paz daily newspaper Ultima Hora, and the national Bolivian soccer team, died Saturday in a plane crash near Oruro, Bolivia.

Takezo Shimoda, 87, a former Japanese ambassador to the United States, died of heart failure in Tokyo on Sunday.

## THE MYTH OF REPRESSED MEMORY: False Memories and Allegations Of Sexual Abuse

By Elizabeth Loftus And Katherine Ketcham. 290 pages. \$22.95. St. Martin's.

MAKING MONSTERS: False Memories, Psychotherapy, and Sexual Hysteria

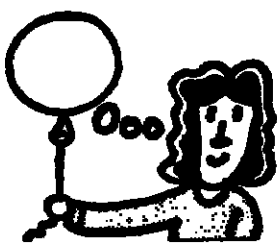
By Richard Ofshe and Ethan Watters. 340 pages. \$23. Scribners.

Reviewed by Anthony Storr

WHEN Freud began to investigate cases of hysteria in the 1890s, he at first supposed that "hysterics suffer mainly from reminiscences." These memories, which were invariably painful, shameful or alarming, were not easily accessible to conscious recall but could be retrieved under hypnosis. Freud later discovered that hypnosis was unnecessary. The memories would return when the physician pressed the patient's forehead if the patient

## WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Megan Beardsley, interactive screenwriter at Addition, the French multimedia company, is reading "Going Back to the River" by Marilyn Hacker. "I always go back to Marilyn Hacker's poems because she, too, has her roots wrapped up in parcels," but mostly because she describes the things that make up a life so aptly that her words give shape to loose thoughts." (K. N. Cukier, IHT)



had been authoritatively told that this would happen.

Freud early concluded that hysteria was caused by "one or more occurrences of premature sexual experiences," usually by seduction of the child by an adult. He later abandoned the seduction theory because he could not believe that sexual seduction of children by adults occurred quite so frequently as his growing practice suggested.

Nor was it possible to attribute the hysterical symptoms that he observed in his brother and sisters to sexual interference by his own father. Moreover, his own self-analysis revealed the importance of sexual

fantasy. He concluded that many of his patients were recounting sexual fantasies of being seduced by a parent rather than recalling actual events.

This change in early psychoanalytic theory has had unfortunate consequences. There is little doubt that the actual incidence of childhood seduction has been underestimated until quite recently, although no one knows the actual figures.

It is quite possible that some psychoanalysts have treated as fantasies memories that were accurate reports of real events. In the treatment of disturbed children, the pendulum has swung between assuming that children never tell the truth and believing that they always do so.

However, the recent growth of what is known as "recovered memory therapy" is a sinister development that has disrupted families, caused parents to be unjustly prosecuted and, in one well-known case, resulted in an unjustified life sentence for murder.

The suggestibility of some patients is more than matched by the gullibility of many therapists, who have reverted to Freud's original theory because they have been able to implant false memories of sexual abuse

and have failed to take into account either the inherent unreliability of memory or Freud's opinion that many of the tales told by his patients were fantasies.

The two thoughtful, scholarly books under review are both concerned with exposing the damage caused by, and the falsity of, the practice of recovered-memory therapy. In spite of the fact that their books might be seen as competing, the chief authors of both acknowledge a debt to the other. Both books are convincing but "Making Monsters" is more thorough, serious and detailed.

There is good experimental evidence to show that false memories can be implanted with much greater ease than I had previously realized. There is also clear evidence that when children have been asked to reproduce given information or stories, what they write or say at the time will often be highly distorted or elaborated if they are asked to repeat it some weeks later.

When the Challenger disaster occurred, students were asked how they first heard news of it on the morning after the explosion. Two-and-a-half years later, none of the memories was accurate, and more than a third were wildly inaccurate. The claims advanced both by some recovered-memory therapists that memories recovered under hypnosis are more accurate than those that are not, cannot possibly be sustained.

I do hope that legal authorities will take notice of both these excellent books and cease to rely on the evidence of therapists without objective confirmation of their claims.

Anthony Storr, whose most recent book is "Music and the Mind," wrote this for The Washington Post.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal, played at a national championship in New Orleans in 1967, Victor Mitchell held the South cards. When Sam Stayman, as North, opened three diamonds, showing sound values in their methods, he ventured three no-trump on the strength of his stoppers in the unbid suits.

West doubled indignantly and led a heart, won with the jack in the closed hand. When diamonds were led, West held up his ace until the second round and was then at a crossroads. He knew that South held the heart king, but did not know that this card was about to drop. He shifted to a spade, in the hope that his partner held the queen, and thought that he had struck gold. Instead of routinely capturing the jack with the queen, which would have virtually forced West to play for the heart king to fall later, Mitchell laid a cunning trap by winning with the ace.

The next play from the closed hand was a low club, and West triumphantly put up the ace and led another low spade. He "knew" that his partner held

the spade queen and expected to beat the doubled contract by at least three tricks.

"What are you doing?" screamed West in agony when his partner produced the spade eight instead of the expected queen. But poor East had done nothing. It was the diabolical Mitchell who was responsible. He made his doubled game with two overtricks and left West a broken man.

NORTH (D)			
♠ 6			
♥ 6 4 3			
♦ K Q J 10 7 5			
♣ K 10 7			
WEST			
♠ K 7 5 4			
♥ A Q 9 8			
♦ A 3			
♣ A J 5			
EAST			
♠ J 9 8			
♥ 10 7 5 2			
♦ 8 4 2			
♣ 9 6 4			
SOUTH			
♠ A Q 10 3 2			
♥ K J			
♦ 8 6			
♣ Q 8 3 2			

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding: North 3♦, East Pass, South 3 N.T., West Pass. West led the heart eight.

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## India Probes Highway Snow Disaster

### Slow Effort to Save Trapped Motorists Draws Criticism

By John F. Burns  
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Indian officials have opened an inquiry into circumstances that led to dozens of travelers freezing to death after scores of vehicles were buried by snowstorms on a mountain highway in Kashmir.

As rescue operations continued over the weekend, officials gave conflicting casualty figures. In Jammu, Kashmir's winter capital, army and police officials said fewer than 60 bodies had been recovered, with the final death toll not likely to exceed 125. But members of the rescue teams said that the toll could go much higher, with as many as 250 dead.

The uncertainty over the number of dead mirrored con-

fusion in the rescue operation, which moved into high gear only on Friday, five days after the heaviest snowstorms in years buried the vehicles on a 40-kilometer (25-mile) stretch of the highway between Jammu and Srinagar, Kashmir's largest cities. As many as 5,000 people were said to have been trapped for days, some dying of exposure in their vehicles, and others while attempting to walk through snowdrifts. The road remained cut for a seventh day on Sunday.

The inquiry into the disaster was ordered as criticism mounted of bungling said to have occurred during the rescue effort. While bad weather in the Himalayan mountains contributed to the delays in rescue teams reaching the area, officials ad-

mitted that communications slippage involving police and army officials also had been a factor.

For the Indian government, accusations that the rescue operation was botched were especially sensitive in view of the large deployments of the army and police in Kashmir, said to number as many as 500,000 men.

The force has been fighting a four-year-old insurgency by Muslim groups seeking the secession of Indian-ruled Kashmir.

Officials said there were still dozens of vehicles that rescue teams had been unable to reach, as well as others that might be hidden beneath snowdrifts and avalanches.

## Taiwan and China Act on Hijackers

The Associated Press

BEIJING — Taiwan and China have resolved major differences on an agreement to return hijackers, the Xinhua press agency reported Sunday.

As the talks opened, the top negotiators for both sides said they expected progress in reaching agreements on hijacking, illegal immigrants and fishing disputes.

Tang Shubei, Beijing's main negotiator in the talks, said the two sides agreed that hijackers and hijacking suspects would be repatriated without violating "related stipulations of the two sides," Xinhua reported.

Chiao Jen-ho, the head of the Taiwan delegation, said after the talks opened that he believed final agreements could be signed soon.

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## LEIPZIG

CITY EMBLEMATIC  
OF EAST GERMAN GROWTH

Leipzig has become the focal point of Eastern Germany's rapid transformation, its high-flying aspirations — and its unresolved questions.

In a region characterized by understatement, the residents of Leipzig have quickly earned themselves a reputation for forthright, often brash, optimism. Recently, however, even they, overwhelmed by the scope of the city's transformation, have started downplaying Leipzig's achievements a bit.

"No upswing, not even one this strong and sweeping, lasts forever," cautions Hans-Dieter Manegold, managing director of Leipzig's Chamber of Commerce. "Like everyone else, we will have our share of ups and downs. Because our underlying fundamentals are so strong, however, Leipzig's long-term outlook is excellent."

"What is happening in our construction, financial and technical service sectors has been truly gratifying and impressive," says Michael Schimansky, CEO of the city's office of business development. "There's now a tremendous vitality in our streets and on our squares, and the quality of life and of the environment has improved unimaginably over the last five years. But not every part of the city is coming up roses."

**Industrial rebound still to come**  
Mr. Schimansky adds: "We have yet to see a major rebound in our industrial base, nor is it clear who is going to occupy all the commercial and retail space being built both within the city and in its hinterland."

The present may have its imperfections, and there are a variety of questions about the future, but Leipzig has clearly managed to achieve every city planner's dream: It has engendered a self-nourishing, positive business climate.

And with this climate has come some plain old excitement, an excitement by no means confined to Leipzig.

"A breathtakingly fast trip into the future" is how the Süddeutsche Zeitung recently described the pace of Leipzig's commercial and cultural development.

**"Incomparable boom"**

"An incomparable boom. Leipzig is currently the most dynamic of all cities in Germany," notes the normally restrained Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung magazine in a recent article.

These statements are underpinned by solid facts. Some 30 billion Deutsche marks

Those figures apply only to Leipzig itself. Sprawling shopping malls, huge industrial parks and logistics centers have shot up in once-rural stretches of western Saxony and eastern Saxony-Anhalt.

A large portion of the money invested in Leipzig has been start-up and working capital provided to the nearly 30,000 companies founded in Leipzig since 1990. Of these, some 640 are industrial, nearly all very small (less than 20 employees), very high-tech — and extremely productive.

**High-tech products**  
So productive, in fact, that Leipzig's manufacturing turnover is now higher than it was in 1990 — despite the city's having lost four-fifths of all its industry-related jobs. Most important, this turnover is now being earned by such revolutionary products as Alphasat Communication's mini-satellite dishes, currently the number-one hit in Germany's consumer electronics industry.

"I expect the industrial employment figure to start improving soon," says Heinrich Lehmann-Grube, the city's mayor. "After completing extensive restructuring programs, many of our local industrial companies — I'm thinking of MAN Takraf, the recently acquired Schubert and Salzer and others — are now recording rising sales and profitability. They will be hiring on soon."

In an apparent contradiction, the dramatic decline in industrial jobs has been accompanied by an ongoing amelioration in the city's rate of unemployment, now standing at 11.6 percent, one of the best percentages in Germany's new states.

"Not a contradiction at all," points out Mr. Manegold. "Many former industrial employees have set up their own environmental, communication and production-technology companies in such business and technology 'nurseries' as Kunststoffzentrum Leipzig GmbH (plastics processing), the Institut für Oberflächenmodifizierung e.V. (institute for surface-treatment technologies) and many others. Others are working with the city's new international center of environmental technologies."

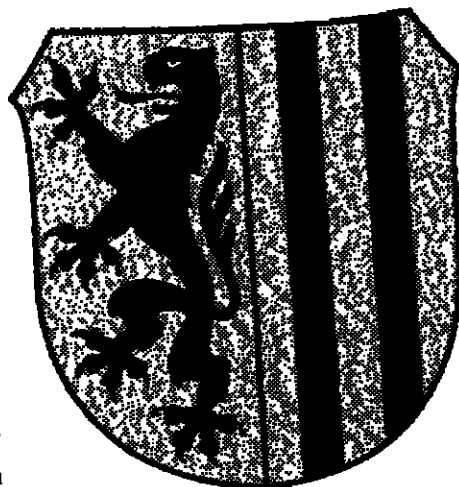
Many of these companies are finding work right in the city. Capitalizing on its 900-year tradition as a media center — and on its newly installed state-of-the-art telecommunications grid — Leipzig has launched pilot projects involving interactive television and other media systems, including a "databahn" running between Leipzig and Halle.

**"Growth-town Germany"**

The most interesting question associated with Leipzig's development is not its rate of commercial occupancy (the realtors say 90 percent, others put the figure lower) or when its average income will reach West German averages (three to four years, according to the forecasters). Rather, it is "when did Leipzig go from being the 'hero city' of the 1989 revolution," as it was once known, to "Growth-town, Germany" as it is widely known today?"

"I don't really know," says Reinhard Bohse, publisher and political activist and now head of press relations for the city of Leipzig. "In the first few years, the first thing all visiting journalists did was to head straight to the Church of St. Nikolai," he says. In autumn, 1989, the church's Monday night "prayer meetings" set off the wave of civil disobedience that eventually helped to bring down the East German state.

"Somewhere along the line, the first items on the journalists' itineraries became Quelle [a billion-DM warehousing facility in northern Leipzig] or the new trade-fair grounds [located next door] or the other major developments," Mr. Bohse adds. "If no longer a front-page item, at least the church is still a favorite with tourists."



## FACTS AND FIGURES

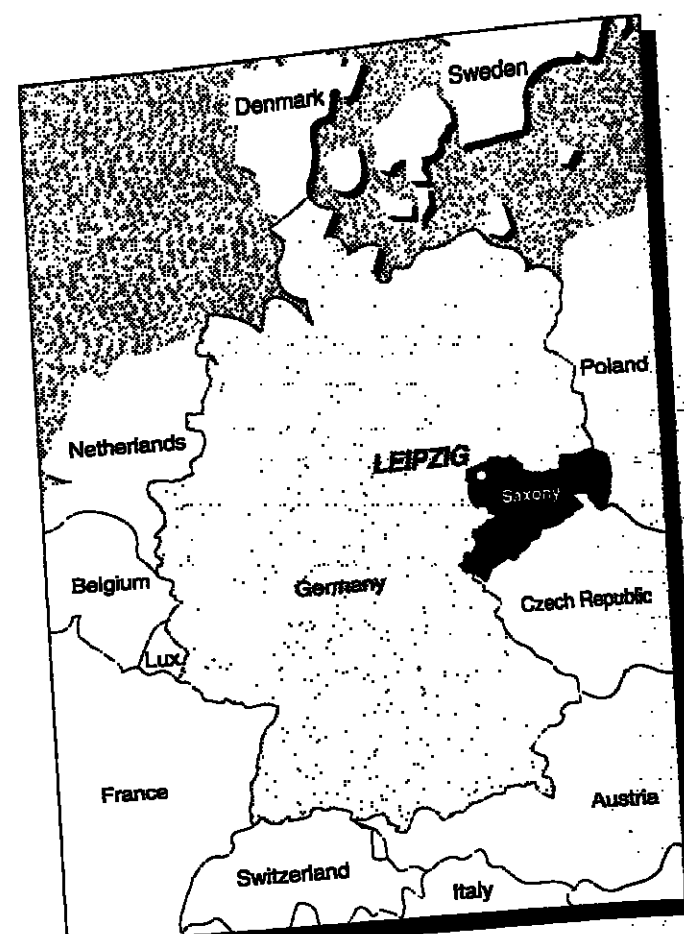
Population: 494,000 (1994 estimate)  
Area: 146.4 square kilometers  
Mayor: Hinrich Lehmann-Grube

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Michael Schimansky

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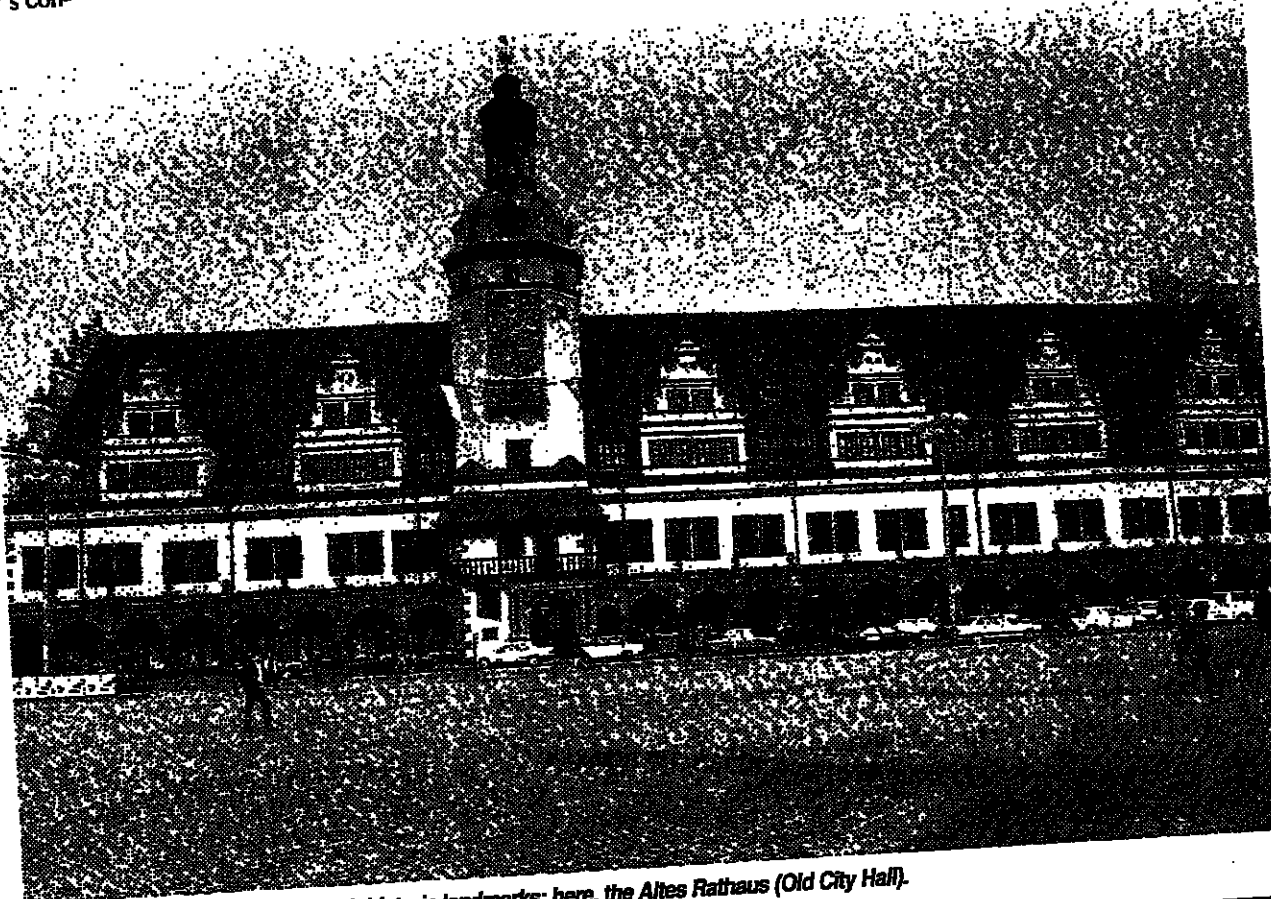


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Leipzig's ancient center is filled with historic landmarks; here, the Altes Rathaus (Old City Hall).

## SENSE OF BELONGING IN AN EXPANDING COMMUNITY

A prime beneficiary of the increasing integration and expansion of Leipzig's economic catchment area has been its airport.

Leipzig has been expanding its territory. In 1990, the name "Leipzig" denoted the city itself — some half a million people, a glorious past and a jumble of hulking Kombinats (East Germany's vertically integrated industrial trusts).

Two years later, "Leipzig" had come to refer to the rapidly transforming community, including Halle — Saxony-Anhalt's largest city, located a scant 30 kilometers to the northwest — and all the business parks, residential complexes, shopping centers and integrated freight-processing facilities cropping up around and in the two metropolises.

The Leipzig-Halle metropolitan area comprises more than 1 million people, a large portion of the financial and technical services sector in Germany's new states, and a good chunk of Europe's industrial heartland. The two cities form a triangle with Dessau, Saxony-Anhalt's third-largest city, located 50 kilometers to the north of Leipzig. This triangular region encompasses 3 million people living in western Saxony and eastern Saxony-Anhalt.

According to Michael Schimansky, managing director of Leipzig's bureau of business development, these people have a strong sense

of belonging to Leipzig. "Many people live in Schkeuditz, Delitzsch and our other suburban communities and commute to Leipzig every day. Some only come once or twice a week, to shop or go to the theater or consult with their ICT [information and communication technologies] specialist," says Mr. Schimansky. "But they all consider themselves to be residents of Leipzig, in the way people living outside New York City proper refer to themselves as New Yorkers."

This ongoing expansion explains the rapid growth of Leipzig's services sector, which now totals well over 30,000 companies. The number of retail and commercial banks located in the city has jumped to a reported 112, up from one (or three, depending on your way of counting) in the East German era, giving Leipzig a financial community larger than the ones in West German cities two or three times Leipzig's size.

**Rail and road routes**  
"With the upgrading of each kilometer of our local Autobahns or rail lines, the Leipzig business area not only grows, but also grows together," says Wolfgang Hesse, managing director of Flughafen Leipzig-Halle GmbH, the local airport authority.

These processes, in turn, help explain Leipzig-Halle airport's astonishing growth.

In 1990, Leipzig's biannual trade fairs accounted for nearly all of the 270,000 passengers passing through Leipzig-Halle. Scheduled service to six destinations was provided by Interflug, the former East Germany's flag carrier.

In 1994, for the fourth year in a row, Leipzig-Halle was the fastest-growing among Germany's international airports. Thirty airlines transported 1.9 million passengers — up 25 percent over 1993 — to 67 destinations. By 2000, if current

trends are maintained, the airport will have an annual throughput of 5 million passengers.

To accommodate this influx, the airport will inaugurate its Terminal B — designed to handle 3.5 million passengers — in February 1996, two months before one of the airport's prime sources of business, Leipzig's new trade-fair grounds, will host its inaugural event.

To accommodate the passengers' cars and the large-body airplanes set to serve the airport, planning and construction work on multi-story parking garages, feeder roads and a new runway are proceeding apace at Leipzig-

Halle. Also in the works is the largest transport project in the Leipzig business area: An entirely new ICE (Inter City Express) rail line.

This north-south route will run the length of Germany and will pass through Leipzig, Halle and the airport. The project is scheduled for completion around the turn of the century.

"By further enhancing access to the airport and expanding our catchment area, the ICE will provide the airport with another major boost in passenger totals," says Mr. Hesse.

**Higher incomes**  
Another factor is propelling the airport's expansion: Leipzig's growing prosperity. Average incomes in several of the area's districts are now approaching West German levels — among the highest in Europe.

Local residents are spending a good portion of their rising disposable income on travel, specifically on visiting faraway destinations previously barred to them by political or financial consid-

erations. In the Leipzig area, the average air-travel expenditure per person has reportedly risen 70 percent over the last four years. In Germany's new states as a whole, the amount of money spent on leisure-time pursuits has doubled over the past three years.

Local tourists currently account for around 60 percent of the airport's passenger totals; most of them travel to Florida or the Maldives or other popular vacation spots.

The remaining 40 percent is made up of visiting executives coming to tap the area's purchasing power or to cut deals with the area's 110,000 companies. "This 60 percent-to-40 percent split is the norm in Western Germany," says Mr. Hesse.

A long-time veteran of the former East Germany's air industry, Mr. Hesse was rather suddenly catapulted into his new position, along with other senior members of the airport's management team, in October 1990.

"We had to keep the airport operating while instituting entirely new bookkeeping and other business systems, and making major decisions about the airport's future," Mr. Hesse says, describing the team's first days on the job.

"We were fortunate. We inherited an experienced work force and we received invaluable, extensive technical support from Germany's other airports," Mr. Hesse adds.

FLUGHAFEN  
LEIPZIG-HALLE

says Mr. Hesse. To handle this expected boost, plans for another large-sized terminal with an inter-linked ICE train station are now being finalized.

Leipzig's new trade-fair grounds, will host its inaugural event.

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Downtown Leipzig's traditional architecture is part of its appeal.

(\$19.3 billion) in public- and private-sector investment have already flowed into the city, with a further 10 billion DM planned annually for 1995 and beyond. Thanks to this influx, this city of some half a million residents has two thousand construction sites and a real estate market growing at a 50 percent annual rate. In 1991-93, some 180,000 square meters of commercial space were constructed in Leipzig, with a further 1.06 million square meters set for the period between 1994 and 1997.

In an ongoing trend, such next-generation developments as the Center Torgauer Plaza are being opened outside the city's downtown area, helping spur the renewal of outlying business districts.



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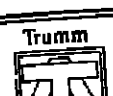
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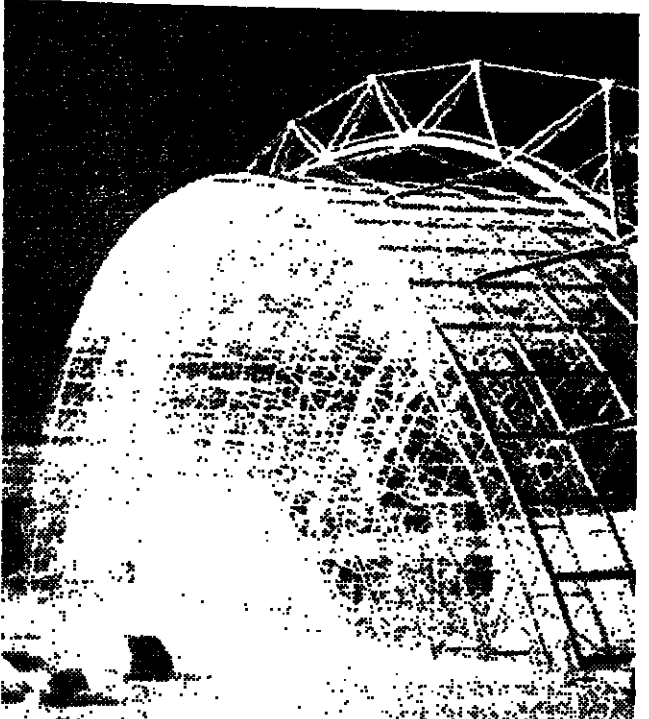
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# LEIPZIG



Chancellor Helmut Kohl attended the 1993 ceremony to mark the laying of the foundation stone of the new trade fair complex (left).



New and old: A model of the new trade fair complex (left) and the city's statue of composer Johann Sebastian Bach (above).

## TRADE FAIRS: NEW STYLES, NEW MARKETS

For the third time in history, Leipzig is defining what constitutes a trade fair.

This year marks an important, if unofficial anniversary: The modern trade fair is turning one hundred years old. The history of the trade fair, of course, is much older, dating back to "organized markets" held in Leipzig starting in 1165.

For the first 730 years, these markets were primarily huge bazaars, to which merchants brought heaps of goods to sell. In the 19th century, when goods could be bought via catalogue (also a Leipzig invention) and traveling salesmen, the world's trade fairs went into a period of obscurity.

War I Germany, then the world's second-largest industrial power. During the prewar era, Leipzig alone was responsible for up to three quarters of all trade-fair-related turnover, according to a recent report published in the Welt, the German daily newspaper.

Although all trade fairs owe their existence to Leipzig's 1895 fair, none of them is planning any major festivities to mark this centennial, not even Leipziger Messe GmbH, the city's trade-fair authority.

"We've helped publish several commemorative books and magazines on such subjects as the architecture of Leipzig's trade-fair buildings," says Cornelia Wohlfarth, chairperson of the managing board at the authority. "We're working on further developing the next generation of trade fairs."

Leipziger Messe's expertise in these areas is a legacy of the recent past and a product of a very dynamic present. For more than four decades, the city's biannual trade fairs were the premier venue for the former East Bloc's products and services. Most of the business transactions carried out between the West and the East in the pre-1989 era were arranged at Leipzig.

While maintaining its contacts in Kiev, Kaliningrad and Kazakhstan, Leipzig's trade-fair authority, itself completely reorganized in 1990, has been assiduously consolidating its position as primus inter pares in Germany's new states. Since 1991, some 550 billion Deutsche marks (\$322 billion) have flowed into this market of 16 million consumers and 460,000 companies.

**First modern fair**  
In 1895, Leipzig's industrialists, looking for a way to secure orders for their state-of-the-art locomotives, printing presses, fine textiles and other items, created a new kind of trade fair, at which individual samples of goods would be put on display. This "one-of-a-kind" approach allowed the fair to showcase an unprecedentedly large

**Twenty-four fairs in 1995**  
The 1995 installment of Leipzig's trade-fair calendar exhibits some impressive numbers. One of the world's top 20 authorities, Leipziger Messe will stage 24 fairs in 1995.

These events feature a great diversity of subjects, ranging from those capitalizing on the city's traditional specialties (such as the book fair scheduled for late March) and on Eastern Germany's new fields of expertise and concern (early April's Terratec environmental technologies event) to others successfully serving regional needs, including December's Tourism and Caravaning fair. Though diverse, all of these events employ the same innovative approach.

**Economy growing by 10% a year**  
Of key importance to Leipzig's Messe: The region's 350 billion DM a year economy (as of 1994) is growing at a Europe-best rate of 10 percent.

"Leipziger Messe's management team can't take all the credit for turning around the trade-fair organization," says Ms. Wohlfarth. "A trade fair's success is largely determined by that of its home market. We've been fortunate in that regard — and in having the unwavering backing of the local, state and federal government."

**New style of trade fair**  
"It's time to move on from 1895," says Ms. Wohlfarth. "Ever since then, trade fairs have been devoting themselves to showcasing new products or services, something now adequately accomplished by any CD-ROM disc or Internet. At Leipzig, we've started presenting entire new markets and sectors — and markets and sectors new to each other."

"Encounters are what a trade fair should offer," says Rudolf Huber, head of press at the authority. "encounters among countries and technologies now incorporating themselves into the world's business community. What does the world know about conversion technologies developed in the CIS? Or what do the American and East German environmental engineering sectors really know about each other?"

For Leipziger Messe, 1995 also marks the 76th and last year of another long era. In 1920, the trade fair moved to a 200,000 square meter site in the southern part of the city. Today a wonderfully jumbled sprawl of 20 halls, office buildings and congress centers, the site is to be redeveloped into a mixed commercial, educational and residential district when the trade fair moves to new quarters at the end of 1995.

Leipzig's trade fairs quickly became the major change agent of the industrial revolution," says Hans-Dieter Manegold, managing director of the city's Chamber of Commerce. "The first orders for many of the early 20th century's most innovative products were placed at these events."

The orders added up. Saxony, the German state in which Leipzig is located, soon accounted for one-third of all export sales achieved by pre-World

War I Germany, then the world's second-largest industrial power. During the prewar era, Leipzig alone was responsible for up to three quarters of all trade-fair-related turnover, according to a recent report published in the Welt, the German daily newspaper.

## INVISIBLE REVOLUTION IN THE AIR: ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP SUCCEEDING

Leipzig's energy-supply infrastructure is being totally revamped, and obsolete facilities have been shut down.

It is an odd statement to make about a city draped in scaffolding, gleaming with newly applied paint and chock-full of project boards and detour signs, but a preponderance of Leipzig's changes are not perceptible to the human eye.

Human lungs, however, have no trouble discerning the changes. The quality of Leipzig's environment has improved dramatically since 1990. Levels of nearly all air pollutants have declined by more than 50 percent, with the concentrations of the choking sulfur dioxide registering an especially pronounced drop.

These improvements are especially impressive, com-

methods — was woefully inefficient from both the environmental and economic points of view. The Stadtwerke Leipzig GmbH has had to cope with upgrading the city's energy system while maintaining a supply of energy to a growing metropolis.

"It certainly hasn't been easy. Each day has brought its shares of surprises and setbacks. And our catching-up work is by no means over. But, one after the other, we're managing to accomplish all the objectives set forth in our operating plan," says Wolfgang Wille, managing director in charge of business affairs at Stadtwerke Leipzig. He

apartment buildings has had a great impact on the daily lives of most of the city's residents.

"Although the exteriors of many apartment buildings still have their pre-1989 look," says Reinhard Bohse, spokesperson for the city of Leipzig, "I would estimate that 80 percent have had at least one or two major capital improvements inside, ranging from installing new thermal windows to setting up new heating systems."

Many of the city's apartments have undergone top-to-bottom renovations, often triggered by the modernizing of buildings' energy-supply infrastructure, reports Marion Daneboom, head of press relations at Stadtwerke Leipzig.

"Once the new heating, electricity supply or cooking systems are being put in, the building's owner often decides to go whole hog and do the rest of the renovation," Ms. Daneboom says.

To support the conversion process, the power authority provides a wide range of financial and technical support services to both owners and tenants.

According to Mr. Wille, these services form only part of the authority's pro-environment, pro-economy policies. "We've also introduced 'super saver' rates for thrifty private users, and we're setting up tariff schedules making power prices a reason for industrial companies to set up production operations in Leipzig," he says.

**Projects abroad**  
"Leipzig's recent history and its amazing turnaround are highly unusual. But we're also seeing its combination of rapid economic growth and pressing need for infrastructure modernization in Asia, Southern Europe, Latin America, and even in many parts of Africa," Mr. Pracht says. To meet this need, Lahmeyer is currently building combined-cycle plants in Brunei, Greece, India and Pakistan.

The company's activities in Germany's new states are by no means restricted to Leipzig or to energy. Nearly all of Lahmeyer's 40-odd engineering projects in the region have been realized very quickly and within budget, unusual for an industry plagued by cost- and schedule overruns. This breadth has allowed Lahmeyer to realize economies of scale in the manufacturing of components and structures.

**New power plant**  
"To offer power at reasonable rates, we ourselves have to produce power efficiently," Mr. Wille points out. And that is precisely what the authority's new 80 million DM power plant will do.

Being built by the Frankfurt-based Lahmeyer International, this combined-cycle plant is located on Leipzig's north side. Now set to go on line in May, the plant uses natural gas to co-generate electricity and heat at an 86 percent rate of energy efficiency — reportedly a world-best percentage.

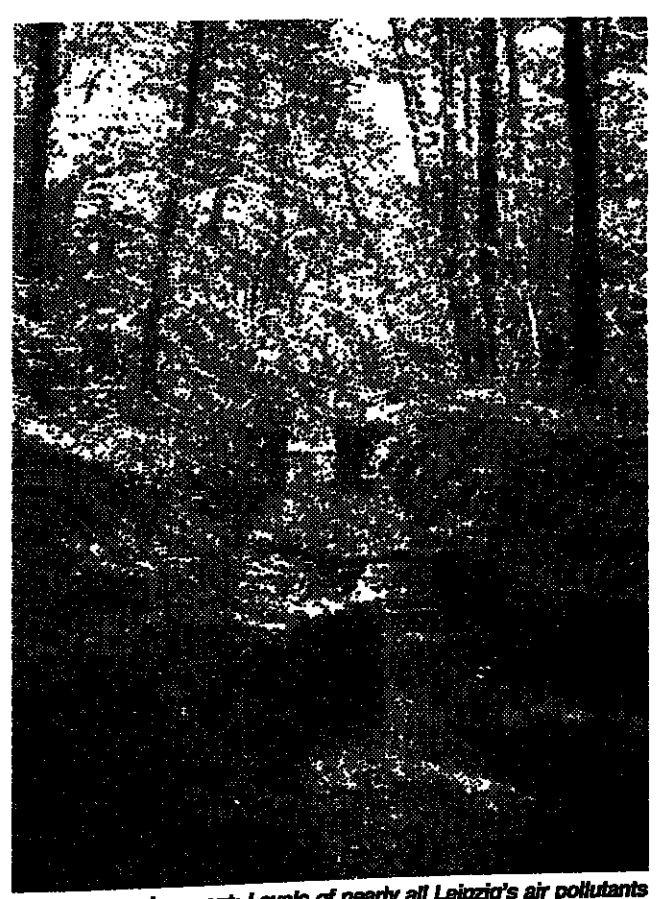
"A major step forward for Leipzig's environment" is how the new plant was recently described by the local Leipziger Volkszeitung daily newspaper — and with good reason. The new plant will emit one-third the carbon dioxide and one-hundred-thousandth of the sulfur dioxide and dust of its predecessor.

Similar savings on energy

Officials cooperative  
"Especially pronounced in Leipzig has been the willingness and ability of local and state officials to expedite the approval process," Mr. Pracht adds.

Leipzig's economy has been a beneficiary of the new energy system. In 1993, some 92 percent of the 530 million DM in work contracted out by Stadtwerke Leipzig went to companies based in Germany's new states.

"A matter of self-interest," says Ms. Daneboom. "After all, companies are also important consumers of our products."



A cleaner environment: Levels of nearly all Leipzig's air pollutants have declined by 50 percent since 1990.

ing in the face of a massive increase in automobile traffic and business operations. They are attributable partly to the shutting down of obsolete industrial facilities, but mostly to the revamping of the city's energy-supply infrastructure.

Since January 1, 1993, it has been the primary responsibility of Stadtwerke Leipzig GmbH, the city-owned power authority, which was faced with a massive task.

**Total upgrading**  
Virtually every aspect of Leipzig's energy-supply system — from its pipelines to its billing

Extensive renovation of

## With Leipziger Messe things are looking East, West and up

### FAIR CALENDAR 1995

28th January – 5th February	Leipzig Fair
Fair Ground	Home, Garden, Leisure
11th – 13th February	9th Leipzig Fashion Fair *
Fair Ground	
11th – 13th February	Leipzig Trade Fair – Clocks/Watches, Jewellery, Silverware *
City Centre	
1st – 4th March	Leipzig Spring Fair
Fair Ground	Terratec 4th Trade Fair and Congress for Environmental Innovation
	Leipzig Packing Fair · Innovationsmesse Leipzig
16th – 18th March	Euromed '95
Fair Ground	4th Med. Trade Fair and Congress
18th – 20th March	Cadeaux Leipzig *
Fair Ground	Trade Fair for Gifts
23rd – 26th March	Leipzig Book Fair
City Centre	
25th – 27th March	Schuh Modern *
Fair Ground	The Leipzig Ordering Fair
1st – 6th April	Traffic + Logistics
Fair Ground	Trade Fair for Passenger and Goods Transport
1st – 9th April	Leipzig Fair
Fair Ground	Auto Mobil International
25th – 28th April	Biochemical Analysis
Fair Ground	International Fair and Conference on Biochemical Analysis
30th – 31st May	Leipzig Radio Show
City Centre	
17th – 18th June	Interpharm Leipzig *
City Centre	Pharmaceutical Fair with Congress and Discussion Forums
12th – 14th August	10th Leipzig Fashion Fair *
Fair Ground	
2nd – 4th September	Leipzig Trade Fair – Clocks/Watches, Jewellery, Silverware *
City Centre	
2nd – 4th September	Comfortex *
Fair Ground	Trade Fair for Interior Furnishings and Decoration
13th – 16th September	BIK '95
Fair Ground	Leipzig Trade Fair for Data Processing Applications and Telecommunications
16th – 18th September	Cadeaux Leipzig *
Fair Ground	Trade Fair for Gifts
23rd – 25th September	Schuh Modern *
Fair Ground	The Leipzig Ordering Fair
25th – 29th October	Leipzig Construction Trade Fair
Fair Ground	
12th – 16th November	Gäste 95
Fair Ground	Trade and Communications Fair for the Hospitality Industry
7th – 12th December	Leipzig Fair for Tourism and Mobile Homes
Fair Ground	

\* Trade visitors only! · Current as of December 1994



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# Manhattan Barhopping On-Line: Virtual Hangouts for All Tastes

By Trip Gabriel  
New York Times Service  
NEW YORK — Downtown Manhattan, it has been said, is a state of mind, an attitude and a style that are not specific to one club or restaurant, but something free-floating that is found wherever people with a certain youthful insouciance and cultural fluency gather.

Now, downtown has been definitively cut free of its geographic moorings. Cyberspace is blooming with on-line hangouts in which people, wearing virtual black log on to discuss topics ranging from the grim novels of William Vollmann to sexuality, all with a sensibility that is lower Manhattan. The past 12 months have been the year that was in cyberspace, with people ranging from Marlon Brando to Rosie O'Donnell prowling about on-line. America Online, one of the Big Three commercial services, nearly tripled its size, to 1.5 million users.

Subscribers, who dial up America Online find themselves in the most familiar of settings, navigating with a computer interface that is meant to look like a mall. But to some, that sense of Anytown, U.S.A., a faceless environment that reflects mass tastes, is exactly what is wrong with cyberspace.

Conversations on America Online, as well as on Prodigy and CompuServe, are often of the "Pearl Jam rules!" "No, Pearl Jam stinks!" variety. Live exchanges of messages, called chats, also can degenerate into meat markets in which any user with a female name is likely to be asked, "What are you wearing?"

So, just as some people would rather eat at a neighborhood bar than at the touristy Planet Hollywood, the more discriminating computer users prefer services with local flavor and a gang of regulars.

"We get refugees every day from AOL and Prodigy," says Nicholas Butterworth, the creative director of Sonnet, a service that specializes in alternative-rock music. "They want to be in a community that

shares their values and energy for fringe culture."

Such services number their subscribers in the very low thousands. Because users are generally drawn from the cultural elites who congregate in the real city, the standards of discourse are more satisfying to the audience than elsewhere on line. Or, as Steven Levy, the author of "Hackers," says, "The signal-to-noise ratio is high."

Each of the following virtual places has a distinct flavor and clientele, just like the bars, clubs and living rooms where people gather face to face (or "F2F" in computerese). Monthly fees are \$10 to \$20, with additional charges for Internet use.

Each one offers its subscribers electronic mail and varying degrees of Internet access. But the core appeal is their bulletin boards, where users post messages on specific topics and threads of conversation are chewed over in the course of days or weeks, then dropped for others.

• Echo. Voice phone: 212-255-3839. Modem: 212-989-8411. Face-to-face

equivalent: Art Bar, an intellectuals' hangout. This is a 3,500-member bulletin board, the most established in the city and one that aspires to be a cyber salon for downtown intellectuals.

Marshall Blonsky, a professor at New York University, holds forth on semiotics. David Roth, the curator of the Whitney Museum, discusses American art. The authors Susan Brownmiller and M.G. Lord exchange *bons mots* about books.

Prime time on Echo is after 11 P.M. The regulars tend to be hyperarticulate types in their 30s and 40s, so much so that some younger users, intimidated by the discourse, established their own conference and allowed no one over 30 to join.

In a typical snit, some oldsters complained that this exclusion was unfair and threatened to quit the service.

• The Well. Voice phone: 212-226-9355. Modem: 718-793-0005 (At prompt, type "Well"). Face-to-face equivalent: The Lion's Head, a struggling authors' hangout. The Well, a service that started in 1985 in Sausalito, California, is the granddaddy

of cool computer hangouts. Even though it has only about 8,000 members, its influence is widespread, thanks to the large number of digerati who participate, including computer pioneers like Mitchell Kapor.

The greater Well, which sprang from the head of Stewart Brand, creator of "The Whole Earth Catalogue," still has a strong San Francisco-area flavor, with much talk dedicated to techie topics and the infinite arcana of the Greatful Dead.

But last year a cadre of Manhattan users spun off into their own New York conference, complete with a full-time employee to offer technical support and to act as the host of off-line parties.

The talk is literate and competitive, as reporters and editors from Harper's, Time, Newsweek and The Washington Post weigh in.

The Well is where Jon Katz first announced his decision last month to quit as media critic for New York and thanked readers for the 8,000 E-mail messages they had sent him.

• Sonnet. Voice phone: 212-941-5912. Modem: 212-431-1627. Face-to-face equivalent: CBGB's, the punk-rock sanctuary.

Venture into Sonnet and an opening screen shows a black-booted, crew-cut young man plunging into a pit.

Sonnet calls itself a "loser friendly" service. As much independent record store as bulletin board service, it sells tickets to rock clubs and vinyl records of underground music.

There are discussion areas where fans can praise bands and listen to audio samples of their work. But unlike other services, the major emphasis is on live chat sessions, usually with alternative-rock heavyweights.

When Bob Mould dropped in, he fielded questions from users typing at home about the resurgence of punk, the death of Kurt Cobain and William Burroughs's Nike ad.

Sonnet, which says it has 2,000 members, See INTERNET, Page 13

## China Suspends Building of Complex

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
BEIJING — China has suspended work on a huge shopping complex controlled by the Hong Kong tycoon Li Ka-shing because its design did not meet city planning regulations.

The official China Daily said the design of the Oriental Plaza, one block from Tiananmen Square, was being "re-adjusted" to meet height restrictions in the center of the capital. The building was to have been 70 meters (23 feet) high, well in excess of the 45-meter limit.

The site of the Oriental Plaza has been the center of controversy since November, when the city government announced that the McDonald's restaurant chain would have to vacate its prime outlet location so it could be included in the plaza project.

McDonald's Corp. initially complained that it had a 20-year lease on the land but later agreed to tear up the con-

tract on the promise that it could return when the plaza was completed.

But the paper reported Sunday that McDonald's had signed a contract to buy space in a new shopping complex in a prime site in central Beijing, which it said was a sign of McDonald's long-term confidence in China.

The paper said the fast-food chain signed the contract with Beijing Wan Tong Plaza Real Estate Co., which is building the Wan Tong New World Plaza in the Fuchengmen district.

McDonald's is negotiating with the city government over the future of its outlet on Wangfujing Street, a main shopping street, which is due to be knocked down to make way for a commercial plaza. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

■ China Warns Japan on Trade Ties  
China warned its largest trading partner, Japan, that trade disputes, appreci-

ation of the yen and restrictive terms on future Japanese loans were harming commercial ties, the official China Daily said Sunday, news agencies reported.

"Following the expansion of bilateral trade, disputes also register marked growth," Guo Li, deputy director of the Asian Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation, told the paper.

Meanwhile, negotiations between the United States and China aimed at heading off U.S. trade sanctions over copyright abuse have been adjourned until Tuesday in Beijing, less than two weeks before the Feb. 4 deadline for a resolution set by Washington.

China accused the United States on Sunday of exaggerating its trade deficit with China and employing strong-arm tactics to force open the country's market for its exporters. (Bloomberg, AFP)

## Market's Angst Set to Victimize Dollar

By Carl Gewirtz  
International Herald Tribune  
PARIS — The smell of fear is back in financial markets and this time it's the U.S. dollar that's under attack.

Unless Washington intervenes to support the currency, analysts have warned that the dollar will soon be testing its low against the Deutsche mark, set last year.

Similar to the upsets earlier this month, the underlying fear is about instability in the so-called peripheral markets.

Worries about Mexico and other Latin American markets are again running high because of the U.S. administration's inability to rapidly implement its promised \$40 billion of loan guarantees to Mexico.

Meanwhile, Asian markets have been unsettled by reports

about the failing health of the Chinese leader, Deng Xiaoping, and fears of instability in China when he dies.

In Europe, optimism about Lamberto Dini being named prime minister of Italy has given way to worries about whether he can form a new government.

As a result, money is again on the run into the haven of the mark.

The difference from the upset earlier this month is that last week the dollar was sold out right rather than being a "passive victim" of the crisis. Previously, the dollar was the vehicle currency that was bought with Mexican pesos or Thai bahts and then sold for marks.

Currency traders said they were surprised by the sell-off, which gathered momentum after

ter the dollar fell below 1.5250 DM on Thursday. It ended the week at 1.5116 DM after having touched a low of 1.5055 DM.

"We're into intervention territory now," a currency dealer at Citibank in London said, noting that Washington last year supported the dollar when it was trading between 1.5100 DM and 1.5180 DM.

If there's no intervention or no change in interest rates, the dollar will test last year's low of 1.4855 DM," said Jim O'Neill at Swiss Bank Corp. in London.

The Federal Reserve Board is expected to approve another half-percentage-point increase in short-term rates at its next meeting at the end of the month. But with the Mexican support package delayed in Congress, fears are mounting that the Fed will delay a rate increase.

"A half-point difference in official rates would be a marginal factor in Mexico's financing costs," said Marc W. Wanshel at J. P. Morgan & Co. in New York. Although the Fed chairman, Alan Greenspan, is a strong advocate of aiding Mexico, Mr. Wanshel said he doubted that Mr. Greenspan or the board "would tolerate a delay in tightening that might give the appearance that Fed action had become hostage to Congressional action on an issue not central to monetary policy."

But last week, with the domestic political climate deteriorating and new data indicating U.S. growth remains too strong, sales of dollars picked up.

Traders at the leading banks agree that volumes were not especially large. The problem was the lack of buyers. Analysts assert that too many investors had built up dollar holdings thinking that a recovery was in the offing.

"Once everyone was long the dollar, there was no one to sell to when anyone wanted to get out of the dollar," a trader said. "As a result, it didn't take much

### THE TRIB INDEX

International Herald Tribune  
World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News.

Week ending January 20, daily closings, Jan. 1992 = 100.

Index	Value	% Change
World Index	118.18	+0.14
Asia/Pacific	127.12	+0.12
Europe	124.12	+0.12
North America	105.12	+0.12
Latin America	104.12	+0.12

Industrial Sectors/Weekend close

Sector	Value	% Change
Energy	113.22	+1.22
Utilities	118.12	-2.63
Finance	107.44	-2.98
Services	107.41	-0.83

Capital Goods 112.31 114.33 -1.77  
Raw Materials 134.63 132.47 +1.83  
Consumer Goods 102.17 103.86 -1.44  
Miscellaneous 113.02 112.33 +0.51

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and elsewhere. For more information, see the index on page 11.

## Casting a Light for Health and Profit

By Thomas Crampton  
International Herald Tribune  
PARIS — Medieval conjurers would surely be jealous of Neal Owens. The former oil company sales representative first harnessed light to change moods, then applied it to reduce jet lag, and now uses light to make money.

The alchemists believed that the elements fire, water, air and earth determined temperament, but for Mr. Owens light was the only way to overcome his Seasonal Affective Disorder, or SAD, a debilitating seasonal depression.

Once he cured himself with light therapy, Mr. Owens began selling homemade light boxes out of his basement. Soon his SunBox Co., based in Gaithersburg, Maryland, sold mood-altering lights not only to SAD sufferers, but also to travelers who frequently cross time zones and shift workers who need to quickly readjust their circadian rhythms.

"It's nothing magical," Mr. Owens said. "All you are doing is reprogramming your biological clock into thinking the daylight hours are different from what they are outdoors."

Selling light as a cure may sound far-fetched, but it is no snake oil, said Dr. Norman E. Rosenthal, director of light therapy studies at the National Institute of Mental Health. In fact, Dr. Rosenthal added, "light therapy is a powerful new medical tool."

"Light and dark are amongst the most powerful cues affecting the body's clock," according to Dr. Rosenthal. A book by Dr.

Rosenthal, "Winter Blues," tells sufferers of Seasonal Affective Disorder how to overcome it by simply exposing themselves to bright light for as little as half an hour each day.

Mr. Owens first discovered light therapy when he was rejected for one of the early studies of the disorder that were conducted by the National Institute of Mental Health in 1983.

As an oil company sales representative, Mr. Owens had been a top-performing salesman in summer but was barely able to make one telephone call a day through the winter.

Although the institute found he did indeed appear unusually sensitive to seasons, they excluded him from the study because he was taking antidepressants. But Mr. Owens brought a light box from the institute to try it out on himself. "After trying the light for a week, I found I could get up in the morning and make my calls," Mr. Owens said.

By controlling the amount of light to which he exposed himself every day, Mr. Owens has now managed to keep his energy level on an even keel all year round.

After making a few simple light boxes, Mr. Owens accomplished the ultimate goal of alchemy, transmuting light into money by clinics conducting light therapy experiments, but soon the patients began to inundate him with calls. "I'd get these calls in the middle of the night when people would say 'I need a light box.' I'd say 'fine, I'll go ahead and make you one, and they'd say 'No, you don't understand. I need one now!'" Mr. Owens said.

In 1987, after just three years of existence, SunBox Co. grew so much that Mr. Owens was able to quit his job at the oil company.

SunBox initially sold about 250 units a year, mostly to clinics, but today SunBox sells more than 3,000 of the boxes a year, each priced at \$399, all over the world. The basic light box is 23 inches (58 centimeters) by 15 inches and weighs 13 pounds (5.8 kilograms).

"Currently we sell a lot of boxes to people who work in American embassies," Mr. Owens said, adding that changes in latitude can bring on latent Seasonal Affective Disorder.

Mr. Owens also emphasized that while the National Institute of Mental Health estimated that up to 6 percent of the U.S. population suffers from the disorder, they were not his only market.

"Originally the boxes were to be used for people suffering from the winter blues, but now research has shown that artificial bright light can also be used for sleep disorders, jet lag and shift-work difficulties," Mr. Owens said.

By using his lights properly, Mr. Owens claimed that travelers could change their body clocks by up to 12 hours in just three days, while he said that normally it would take about one day of adjustment per hour of time change.

"What you do is to expose your eyes to light at the morning time of your destination," he said. "It gets kind of tricky, because you can use light to rapidly adjust, but if you use light at the wrong time you can actually throw your body clock off worse and make the jet lag worse, if you aren't careful."

Since it would be cumbersome to travel with a briefcase-sized light box, not to mention power-supply difficulties, SunBox offers a portable device that shines light into the eyes from what looks like an oversized tennis visor.

## Credito Italiano Gets To Lift Romagnolo Bid

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
MILAN — Credito Italiano SpA has been given the green light by Consob, the stock market watchdog, to raise its bid for Credito Romagnolo SpA.

Consob said, however, that the savings bank Cassa di Risparmio delle Province Lombarde, or Cariplo, which also is leading a consortium seeking to purchase Romagnolo, would not be allowed to launch a higher bid. Consob denied permission to Cariplo because it said takeover battles should not become auctions.

Credito Italiano said that it had increased its original offer to 22,000 lire (\$13.77) per share for 78.36 percent of Romagnolo. In its original bid, Credito Italiano had offered 20,000 lire per share for 63 percent of Romagnolo.

Cariplo, joined by two partners, had offered 21,500 lire per share for 70 percent of Romagnolo.

Credito Italiano has said that if it were to raise its offer, it would be accompanied by the

Bologna-based bank Carimonte SpA and by RAS SpA, the Italian subsidiary of the German insurer Allianz AG.

Italy's takeover law is only three years old and has been little used, leading to confusion about steps the two competing banks were allowed to take against each other.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

■ Fazio Sees Stronger Lira  
Antonio Fazio, the governor of the Bank of Italy, said Sunday that there was room for a sizable strengthening of the lira and for a reduction of medium-term interest rate differentials, Knight-Ridder Financial News reported from Rome.

The lira has been under pressure for several months, falling recently to a record low against the Deutsche mark in the wake of Italy's political turmoil.

Mr. Fazio said the government's planned 1995 supplementary deficit reduction package should add at least one percentage point to the gross domestic product.

## Private Capital Flow Slows to Third World

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
WASHINGTON — Growth of private capital flows to developing countries slowed sharply in 1994 even though those flows still set a new record of around \$173 billion, according to World Bank data released Sunday.

The growth rate fell to 9 percent from 55 percent in 1993, mainly because of the combined effect of higher interest rates and a spell of turbulence in bond markets during 1994, according to the World Bank 1994-95 Debt Tables.

But private investment in the Third World was more than three times the amount of aid from governments, the World Bank said.

Government aid totaled \$54.5 billion in 1994, representing little change from the year before. The government aid includes about \$23 billion worth of loans from the bank itself.

The U.S. government, which is under pressure from the new Republican majority in Congress to cut foreign aid, accounts for about a fifth of development assistance.

More than half the government assistance — \$30.5 billion last year — has come in the form of grants that do not have to be repaid. The rest was in low-interest loans.

Private money has gone largely to what the bank calls "middle-income countries" such as Mexico and Brazil, and to poorer countries with higher potential markets, such as China and India.

Masood Ahmed, head of the International Economics Department of the World Bank, said that actual investment in the Third World last year may have been \$5 billion to \$10 billion below the estimate in the bank's tables because of economic conditions in Mexico at the end of the year.

In spite of that slowdown and the Mexican peso crisis, which has shaken investor confidence in emerging markets, the World Bank argues that net private capital flows are likely to continue to increase in the medium term, but at a much slower rate than in the early part of this decade.

(Reuters, AP)

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### CURRENCY RATES

Jan. 20

Currency	Per \$	Per £	Per ¥	Per S\$	Per A\$	Per N\$	Per R\$	Per Rp	Per T\$
Australian dollar	0.65	0.45	0.0045	0.0045	0.0045	0.0045	0.0045	0.0045	0.0045
British pound	1.50	1.00	0.0100	0.0100	0.0100	0.0100	0.0100	0.0100	0.0100
Canadian dollar	0.60	0.40	0.0040	0.0040	0.0040	0.0040	0.0040	0.0040	0.0040
Deutsche mark	1.50	1.00	0.0100	0.0100	0.0100	0.0100	0.0100	0.0100	0.0100
French franc	6.55	4.35	0.0435	0.0435	0.0435	0.0435	0.0435	0.0435	0.0435
Japanese yen	100.00	65.00	0.6500	0.6500	0.6500	0.6500	0.6500	0.6500	0.6500
Swiss franc	1.50	1.00	0.0100	0.0100	0.0100	0.0100	0.0100	0.0100	0.0100
U.S. dollar	1.00	0.65	0.0065	0.0065	0.0065	0.0065	0.0065	0.0065	0.0065

Source: (ING Bank (Amsterdam) - Indesbank (Brussels) - Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan) - Agence France-Press (Paris) - Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo) - Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto) - IMF (S.D.R.) - Other data from Bloomberg, Reuters and AP.







# German Unions Rethink Pay Cut Taboo

**BONN** — German trade unions have signaled before wage negotiations for this year and a meeting with Chancellor Helmut Kohl that they are ready to stop considering pay cuts as taboo if it means attacking high unemployment.

Employers have also said, in a country where consensus between the two sides has been a key to strength, that they might be prepared to compromise if unions agreed to give up some rigid working practices.

The newspaper Sonntag-Express quoted an unnamed union official as saying that accepting pay cuts would be the price to pay for a long-standing demand by the unions: further cuts in working times that are already the shortest in Europe.

Unions hope cuts in hours could be used to create more jobs or at least safeguard exist-

ing ones, as in a ground-breaking model agreed to by Volkswagen AG and its autoworkers last year.

"Under certain conditions we would give up our principle of shorter hours with full pay," the union chairman said. "Shorter working hours cost money. We are ready to accept pay cuts to cover these costs if the employers commit themselves in writing to employ correspondingly more workers."

Roland Isen, chairman of the DAG white-collar union, added: "We have to accept that shorter working times can't be achieved on full pay."

The sacrifice of what has long been considered a sacred cow to the unions is a recognition that economic recovery has hardly dented the ranks of more than 3.5 million unemployed in Germany and that companies have

used the recession to rationalize and cut labor needs.

Last year, the chemicals union IG Chemie agreed to a relatively low 2 percent pay rise in exchange for job security. Workers at Volkswagen, Europe's biggest carmaker, saved 30,000 jobs by agreeing to a four-day week with corresponding pay cuts.

But, ominously, Volkswagen said that it has rationalized so much that the jobs would have to go sooner or later. In addition, more and more manufacturers are building their new factories outside Germany.

Union chiefs met last week to prepare a paper for their meeting with Mr. Kohl on Wednesday. The gathering could set the tone for pay talks this spring and possibly avert a repeat of strikes last year in the manufacturing sector.

Employers have said up to 500,000 new jobs could be created if Germany's workers, among the most expensive in Europe, gave up at least some of their resistance to evening or Saturday work.

## Dutch Growth Seen at 3%

Wim Duisenberg, president of the Dutch central bank, said Saturday he expected the country's economy to grow by at least 3 percent this year, Bloomberg Business News reported from Amsterdam.

But Mr. Duisenberg also said he did not expect the Netherlands' ratio of public debt to gross domestic product to fall to 60 percent from its present 80 percent before the end of the century. The budget deficit should reach 1 percent to 2 percent of GDP within two to three years, he added.

# Inflation Rate in India Shifts to Double Digits

**NEW DELHI** — India's inflation rose into double digits for a third time within a year, according to figures released Sunday.

As measured by the wholesale price index, the rate rose to 10.66 percent in the week ended Jan. 7 from 9.96 percent in the previous week, the Industry Ministry said.

The wholesale price index is widely used in India as a benchmark to measure inflation, although retail prices tend to be higher. Economists said the inflation resulted mainly from foreign currency reserves swollen by a large inflow of foreign investment into industry. It also reflected the cumulative effect of high government support prices for farm goods, analysts said.

Inflation was in double figures from March to August last year, dipped for some months, and then crossed the 10-percent barrier for two weeks in December before settling back.

Finance Minister Manmohan Singh, architect of India's three-year-old economic reform program, said last week that the economy was functioning well.

"With a favorable monsoon for the seventh year in a row and an expected bumper crop, distinct recovery of industrial production, sustained upward trend of infrastructural sectors, comfortable foreign exchange reserves and liberal trade regime, we are confident the rate of inflation would come down in the coming months," he said.

Separately, the privately-owned airline Jet Airways said it planned to sell 25 percent of its shares to the public this year and expand its fleet. Gulf Air and Kuwait Airways each hold a 20 percent stake in the airline.

"We hope we will be in the market by May or June," said Nicos Kardasis, president of the airline.

# SHORT COVER

## Argentina Vows to Aid Banks in Need

**BUENOS AIRES** (Bloomberg) — The Argentine government has promised assistance to banks that are facing temporary financial problems, according to Finance Minister Domingo Cavallo.

Around 30 small banks are facing difficulty in meeting their obligations, according to government officials. Mr. Cavallo said the problems resulted from a crisis of confidence sparked by the fall in the value of the Mexican peso over the past month.

"If it is necessary, we will use fiscal resources to help solve liquidity problems," Mr. Cavallo said Saturday.

## Seoul Says It Is Still in WTO Race

**SEOUL** (AP) — The government denied a report Sunday that its former trade minister, Kim Chul-su, would give up his bid to become head of a new World Trade Organization in a diplomatic deal with the United States.

The Joong-ang Daily News reported that Seoul made the concession in the race for director-general of the World Trade Organization in return for U.S. support for Seoul's bid to host the 2002 World Cup.

## Vietnam Trade Gap at \$900 Million

**HANOI** (AP) — Vietnam posted a trade deficit of \$900 million last year, with export growth accelerating to 21 percent, a business report said Sunday.

Exports in 1994 rose to \$3.6 billion, with crude oil and textiles showing some of the sharpest increases, the weekly Vietnam Investment Review reported. Vietnamese exports grew by 16 percent in 1993. Imports, consisting increasingly of capital goods and construction materials, reached \$4.5 billion in 1994.

## GM Plans Normal Plant Operations

**FLINT, Michigan** (Bloomberg) — General Motors Corp. plans to resume normal operation by Monday at all 10 plants shut down by a three-day strike at a key parts plant last week.

While details of the agreement were being withheld pending ratification of the pact scheduled for Sunday, union officials said Saturday that the pact called for GM to hire up to 900 new employees at the Flint plant to ease work loads.

## For the Record

Viacom Inc. has agreed to sell its cable television systems for \$2.3 billion to a minority-led investor group that includes Telecommunications Inc., a top U.S. cable operator. (W.P. AP)

## The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, Jan. 23 - 27

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News

### Asia-Pacific

**Jan. 23** Sydney: November housing financing approvals.

**Jan. 23** Hong Kong: Governor Chris Patten talks to the Foreign Correspondents' Club on "prospects for the Hong Kong economy."

**Jan. 23** New Delhi: Three-day conference on computer software organized by the National Association of Software and Service Companies begins.

**Jan. 23** Tokyo: U.S. and Japan to resume talks on deregulation.

**Jan. 24** Hong Kong: November retail sales.

**Jan. 24** Tokyo: December and 1994 trade balance figures, vehicle production figures, supermarket chains sales.

**Jan. 25** Sydney: Fourth-quarter consumer price index, December new motor vehicle registrations.

**Jan. 25** Australia: Australia Day holiday. Financial markets and institutions closed.

**Jan. 26** Wellington: November retail sales.

**Jan. 27** Hong Kong: December provisional merchandise trade figures.

**Jan. 27** Bangalore: Government-owned Industrial Development Bank of India to offer 18 million shares worth 22.8 billion rupees to investors, India's largest initial public offering to date.

**Jan. 27** Tokyo: November household spending survey; December and 1994 sales in large-scale retailers; December and 1994 crude oil imports.

**Jan. 27** Wellington: December merchandise trade figures.

### Europe

**Jan. 23** Brussels: Jacques Santer replaces Jacques Delors as European Commission president for a five-year term.

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**Jan. 23** Rome: December money supply; December balance of payments; December foreign exchange reserves.

**Jan. 23** Brussels: January consumer prices.

**Jan. 23** Copenhagen: December consumer prices.

**Jan. 23** London: January survey of industrial trends.

**Jan. 23** Paris: December household consumption; December housing starts.

**Jan. 23** Rome: November trade balance.

**Jan. 23** Amsterdam: January consumer confidence.

**Jan. 23** Copenhagen: December wholesale prices.

**Jan. 23** Rome: Vote of confidence on government of Prime Minister Lamberto Dini expires.

**Jan. 23** Amsterdam: Revised third-quarter gross domestic product.

**Jan. 23** Copenhagen: December unemployment rate.

**Jan. 23** Geneva: Swissair World Economic Forum begins. Through Jan. 31.

**Jan. 23** London: Preliminary fourth-quarter gross domestic product.

**Jan. 23** Rome: Preliminary January consumer prices.

**Jan. 23** Stockholm: November current account.

**Jan. 23** Frankfurt: December M3; November trade balance; December current account; preliminary January cost of living; December import prices.

**Jan. 23** Madrid: November producer prices.

**Jan. 23** Rome: December money supply; December balance of payments; December foreign exchange reserves.

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# MONDAY SPORTS

## Couples Passes Montgomery With Dubai Golf Record

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
DUBAI, United Arab Emirates — Fred Couples, who missed the halfway cut last year, shot 6-under-par 66 Sunday for a three-shot victory in the Desert Classic golf tournament.

Tied for the lead with Colin Montgomerie entering the last round, Couples carded six birdies without a bogey, finished with a 20-under-par total of 268 and tied the tournament record. Ernie Els set when he won last year.

"I felt bad about last year," Couples said. "To come over here with expectations and with people looking after you in all sorts of ways, it was embarrassing."

"This year I got here early, practiced hard and felt great all week," Montgomerie, the halfway leader after a week's best 63, birdied the final hole from 12 feet. That gave him a 69 and vaulted him ahead of Nick Price, Australian Wayne Riley and New Zealand's promising rookie professional, Michael Campbell. They shared third

place, with Price carding 68 and the other two 67.

Riley, who plays most of the time in England, had a phenomenal round Saturday when he got five birdies on the back nine in addition to two on the front.

His performance, though, was overshadowed by that of Campbell, whose eagle-3 at the 18th capped a round that included five birdies. On his third round, Campbell had gotten nine birdies, which sent him soaring up the

leaderboard in his first Volvo Tour event since qualifying by finishing third on the 1994 Challenge Tour.

Greg Norman, tied for second with Els overnight, birdied the second and third holes but made only one more birdie. He shot 70 for sixth place.

Els bogeyed the first two holes. A 71 left him seventh at 274.

Phil Mickelson, Arizona resident and Arizona State University alumnus, played the gracious host in the third

round of the Northern Telecom Open in Tucson.

He started the day with a one-stroke lead over Jim Gallagher Jr., but missed some very short putts, one a two-footer at the 16th hole, shot 70 for a 54-hole total of 14-under-par 201, and wound up in a three-way tie for first with Gallagher (69) and Brett Ogle (68).

Trailing the three leaders by a stroke were Don Poodley (69), Paul Stanwre Don Poodley (69), and Scott Simpson (68).

(Reuters, AP, NYT)

## SCOREBOARD

### NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Orlando	27	15	.643
New York	26	16	.619
Boston	25	17	.595
New Jersey	24	18	.571
Philadelphia	23	19	.548
Washington	22	20	.524
Charlotte	21	21	.500
Cleveland	20	22	.476
Indiana	19	23	.452
Chicago	18	24	.429
Atlanta	17	25	.405
Milwaukee	16	26	.381
Detroit	15	27	.357
Pittsburgh	14	28	.333
San Antonio	13	29	.310
Memphis	12	30	.286
Utah	11	31	.262
Phoenix	10	32	.238
Seattle	9	33	.214
Los Angeles	8	34	.190
Portland	7	35	.167
Golden State	6	36	.143
L.A. Clippers	5	37	.119

### Other Major College Games

Alabama	34-14 vs. Tennessee	Other	
Georgia	28-10 vs. South Carolina		
Florida	21-14 vs. Auburn		
Arkansas	24-10 vs. Texas		
Mississippi State	21-14 vs. Tennessee		
LSU	28-10 vs. Texas A&M		
Ole Miss	21-14 vs. Tennessee		
Georgia Tech	28-10 vs. Duke		
UNC	21-14 vs. Duke		
Wake Forest	28-10 vs. Duke		
Duke	21-14 vs. Wake Forest		
North Carolina	28-10 vs. Wake Forest		
Virginia Tech	21-14 vs. Wake Forest		
West Virginia	28-10 vs. Wake Forest		
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Penn State	28-10 vs. Minnesota		
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UCLA	21-14 vs. Minnesota		
Arizona	28-10 vs. Minnesota		
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# MONDAY SPORTS

## So Guess Who Wins His 7th Slalom Race?

**WENGEN, Switzerland** — The apparently unbeatable Alberto Tomba won his ninth race of the season Sunday, already matching his own season's best, as he easily sped to victory in a slalom.

He was in a class of his own as he effortlessly sped down both runs on the 58-gate course to finish in 1 minute, 33.89 seconds, a massive 1.32 seconds ahead of Michael von Grünigen of Switzerland.

"I don't know myself how I do it," a jubilant Tomba said after rushing over to greet his fans from Italy in typically exuberant fashion.

He has now won seven slaloms and two giant slaloms this season, is virtually assured of the World Cup slalom title and is well on course for the overall crown.

Von Grünigen, recovering from a dislocated shoulder that sidelined him last month, finished in 1:35.21 to end a disastrous string of results for the Swiss.

"At the moment he's in sensational form. It's impossible to beat him," von Grünigen said of Tomba, while adding that he was surprised at the strength of his own performance.

Jure Kosir of Slovenia finished third in 1:35.28. He is third behind Tomba and Austria's Michael Tritscher in the slalom standings. Thomas Fogdöe of Sweden was fourth and Olympic gold medalist Thomas Stangassinger of Austria was fifth.

Tomba won the first run in 46.25. He clocked 47.64 in the second run to come in eight-hundredths of a second behind Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg.

The course, which drops 155 meters, suffered from a morning rain.

Girardelli, a five-time World Cup champion, gained 100 much-needed World Cup points by winning the combined discipline — a paper race adding the results of the slalom and a downhill Friday. He finished 10th in the slalom because of a slow first run, and 13th in the downhill. The combined win gave him the 45th World Cup victory of his career.

Kristian Ghedina won the downhill Friday to end a five-year downhill drought for the Italians. American outsider Kyle Rasmussen posted his first World Cup triumph in the downhill Saturday.

Tomba has won all the slaloms and two of the four giant slaloms this season, and has a nine-victory slalom streak, having won the last two in the 1993-94 season.

This was the 424 victory of his colorful career. With it, he equaled his season best of nine victories, set in 1987-88, when he also won two Olympic golds at Calgary, and in the 1991-92 season.

Tomba will compete Tuesday in a giant slalom in Adelboden before heading to the world championships that are to start in Sierra Nevada, Spain, on Jan. 30. His ambition is to win a championship medal, a feat that has so far eluded him.

"It's the title which everyone wants, especially me," he said.

His best result so far in a world championship was third in a giant slalom in Switzerland in 1987.

Rasmussen scraped by Austria's Werner Franz on the Lauberhorn downhill classic Saturday for his first World Cup triumph.

Rasmussen was clocked in 2:28.11, just 0.08 seconds faster than Franz. Armin Assinger of Austria was third in 2:28.28.

Rasmussen finished in the same time as Friday, when he placed 10th.

"Yesterday I had my best result on downhill. Today I'm overwhelmed. It's the most important result of my life," he said, a broad smile covering his face.

He was the first skier down the Lauberhorn course. Disbelief turned to delight when he realized that none of the downhill giants had beaten his time.

A light snowfall overnight led to slower times than on Friday on the 4.26 kilometer (2.6 miles) course — the longest on the downhill circuit.

The strong Austrian downhill specialists not only did not get the victory they had expected, favored Patrick Ortlieb finished 16th and Günther Mader, who hoped to close the gap with Tomba in the overall standings, was 30th.

## Sampras, Coming From 2 Sets Down, Gains Quarterfinals

**MELBOURNE** — Defending champion Pete Sampras shook off his lethargy just in time Sunday, rallying from two sets down to defeat Sweden's Magnus Larsson and gain the quarterfinals of the Australian Open tennis championships.

He was joined by Michael Chang and Jim Courier as the tournament took on an American look.

Sampras was twice within two points of defeat in the third set against Larsson, but recovered to win, 4-6, 6-7 (4-7), 7-5, 6-4, 6-4 in three hours and seven minutes. It was one of the best comebacks of his career and came after a sluggish start.

He reversed his loss to Larsson in last month's Grand Slam Cup final in Munich. It was only the second time in his career that Sampras had come from two sets down to win. It was his 39th victory in his last 41 Grand Slam matches.

"I knew going into this match that I'd have to fight hard," Sampras said. "He was playing too good for me and if he'd maintained that level he would have pulled it out."

"I just hung in there. I wasn't playing my best tennis, but I found a way to pull through."

Sampras's coach, Tim Gullikson, was hospitalized two days ago after suffering from dizzy spells that could relate to two strokes he suffered late last year.

Sampras talked with Gullikson before the match, gaining some advice. "It's ironic," Sampras said. "He was also in the hospital when I played in Munich."

Larsson, who also led Sweden to victory over Russia in last month's Davis Cup final, served 19 aces while Sampras slammed 18, with 13 in the last three sets.

Chang, the No. 5 seed, continued his impressive run by advancing with a 6-3, 6-2, 6-4 victory over unseeded Frenchman Olivier Delaite.

"It's been a good first four rounds," Chang said after breaking Delaite's serve six times. "I still feel very fresh."

Courier, the ninth seed and two-time champion, scored his fourth straight-set victory by defeating Karel Novacek of the Czech Republic, 6-2, 6-3, 6-2, and will now face his friend and rival Sampras in the quarterfinals.

Courier broke Novacek's serve five times and won in just 85 minutes.

"I'm playing very well," Courier said. "I couldn't be happier with the way I'm hitting the ball." He added that he had been "smoking through the draw."

Only Andrei Medvedev, the 20-year-old

No. 13 seed from Ukraine, spoiled the American party, advancing to his first Australian Open quarterfinal.

Medvedev took 3½ hours to defeat unseeded American David Wheaton, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-7 (5-7), 10-8 and now plays Chang.

"It's one of the most important wins in my career and will stay in my mind for a long time," Medvedev said. "David was very unlucky not to finish it off at 5-4 in the fifth." Wheaton was serving at the time.

Larsson broke Sampras' serve twice in the first set, using clubbing forehand winners to take it in 33 minutes.

There were no service breaks in the second set, but Larsson moved to a 5-2 lead in the tiebreaker and served it out.

"He was playing flawless tennis the first two sets," Sampras said. "When I won the third set that was a huge turning point."

The third set went on until Sampras broke in the 11th game. The American needed just one break — in the seventh game — to take out the fourth set, which he clinched with an ace.

Sampras took an early break in the decisive set and held on. Larsson, who had been right on with his placements in the first two sets began to make a catalogue of errors.

## Weekend Results From Melbourne

**MEN'S SINGLES, THIRD ROUND**

Shawn Edwards (4), Sweden, def. Hendrik Dreckmann, Germany, 7-6 (10-8), 6-2, 6-3; David Wheaton, U.S., def. Rene Furlan, Italy, 7-6 (8-6), 6-4, 6-3; Patrick McEnroe, U.S., def. David Prinosil, Germany, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4; Yevgeny Kafelnikov (10), Russia, def. Jonas Björkman, Sweden, 6-4, 6-1, 6-2, 7-6 (10-8).

**Jacco Eltingh, Netherlands, def. Thomas Muster (14), Austria, 6-3, 6-2, 3-6, 7-5; Aron Krutskh, U.S., def. Petr Korda, Czech Republic, 6-1, 6-4, 7-6 (7-1); Andre Agassi (2), U.S., def. Greg Rusedski, Canada, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3; Todd Martin (8), U.S., def. Vincent Spadea, U.S., 6-3, 6-1, 6-3; Port Rafter, Australia, def. Marcos Ondruska, South Africa, 6-3, 1-6, 3-6, 6-2, 6-2.**

**FOURTH ROUND**

Pete Sampras (1), U.S., def. Magnus Larsson (15), Sweden, 6-4, 6-7 (4-7), 7-5, 6-4, 6-4; Michael Chang (5), U.S., def. Olivier Delaite, France, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.

**Jim Courier (9), United States, def. Karel Novacek, Czech Republic, 6-2, 6-3, 6-3; Andrei Medvedev (13), Ukraine, def. David Wheaton, U.S., 3-6, 6-4, 6-7 (5-7), 10-8.**

**WOMEN'S SINGLES, THIRD ROUND**

Barbara Paulus, Austria, def. Sabine Appelmeyer, Belgium, 6-1, 6-3; Karina Habkostova, Slovakia, def. Melis Sebest, Germany, 2-6, 6-1, 6-3; Naoko Sawamatsu, Japan, def. Kimiko Date (7), Japan, 3-6, 6-3, 6-3; Jami Hachiro (13), Czech Republic, def. Lisa Raymond, U.S., 6-1, 3-6, 6-7.

**Angelika Gavett, Mexico, def. Lori McNeil (12), U.S., 3-6, 6-3, 6-4; Marianna Wozniak, U.S., def. Elena Makarovna, Russia, 6-4, 6-2; Arantxa Sanchez Vicario (1), Spain, def. Zina Garrison, Canada, 6-1, 6-4, 6-1; Mary Joe Fernandez (11), U.S., def. Amanda Coetzer, South Africa, 6-3, 5-7, 6-2.**

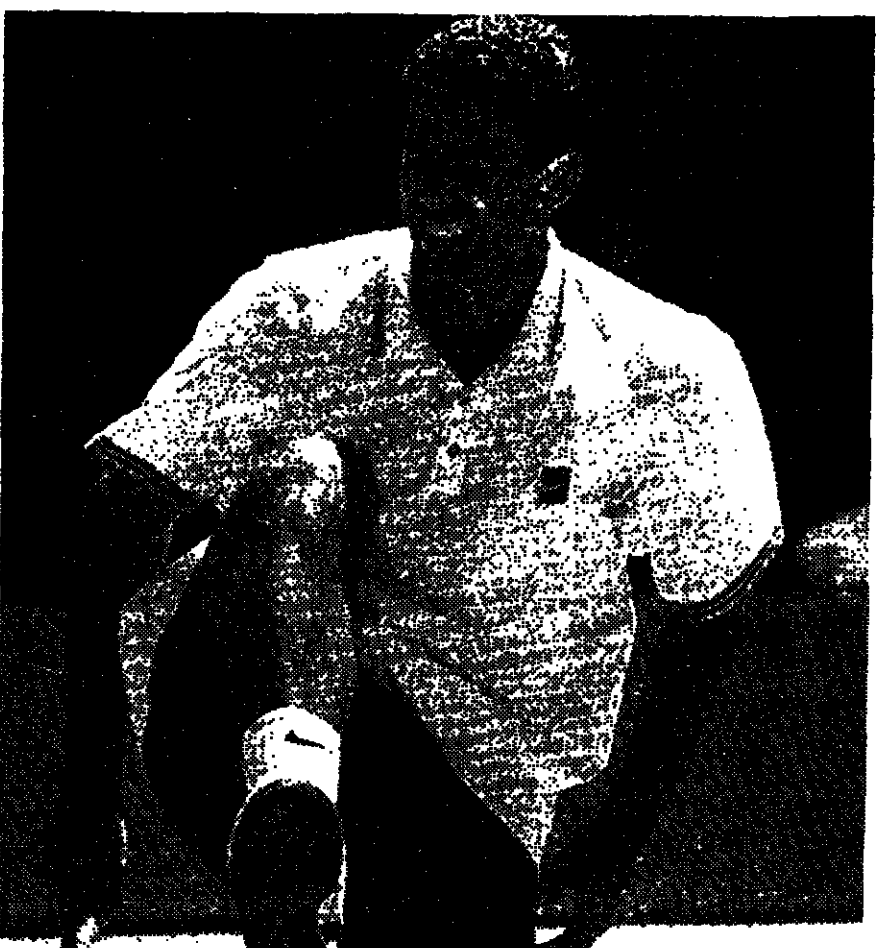
**FOURTH ROUND**

Natasha Zvereva (8), Belarus, def. Kyoko Nagatsuka, Japan, 3-6, 6-3, 6-1; Conchita Martinez (7), Spain, def. Irina Spirlea, Romania, 3-6, 6-7 (5-7), 6-2.

**Mary Pierce (4), France, def. Anke Huber (10), Germany, 6-2, 6-1; Lindsay Davenport (6), U.S., def. Brenda Schultz (12), Netherlands, 6-2, 3-6, 6-2.**



In the end, Conchita Martinez had little to kick about after sending her racket flying.



Sampras overcame a cramp and finally had a leg up on Larsson.

## Street Wins Women's Downhill

**CORTINA D'AMPEZZO, Italy** — Pi-cabo Street of the United States, rebounding from a two-hundredths of a second loss on the same course two days earlier, on Sunday won her second World Cup downhill race of the season.

"I'm so psyched! When I crossed the finish line I thought, that's got to be good," said the 23-year-old Street.

On Friday, she was close to tears when a late German starter, Michaela Gerg-Leitner, knocked her out of first place in this Italian Dolomite resort.

Barbara Merlino of Italy, who started with bib No. 30, took second place. Germany's Katja Seizinger repeated her third place finish of Friday.

A silver medalist at the Lillehammer Olympics, Street was clocked in 1 minute, 24.75 seconds on the Olympia Tofane course to add another victory to her first place in the downhill at Lake Louise last month.

Merlin, 22, skied her best downhill ever to finish in 1:25.21 minutes, 0.46 seconds behind the winner. She stood on the podium for the first time in her career.

"Lately I've felt like I was skiing really well, but I kept making mistakes," she said. "Today, I didn't."

Seizinger, the Olympic gold medalist in downhill at Lillehammer last year, trailed Street by 0.59 seconds.

She strengthened her overall lead in the standings, getting 60 points for a total of 763 after 18 races.

"I skied O.K.," said Seizinger. "But there was a lot of soft snow and my outside ski got caught in it sometimes."

Sunday's downhill, the second of three races scheduled in Cortina, was originally to be run Saturday, but was postponed because of fog and snow.

A giant slalom is set for Monday, and will be the women's final race before the world championships.

## Japanese Skater Nemoto Injured In Swiss Race

**DAVOS, Switzerland** — Japanese speed skater Nami Nemoto was flown by helicopter to a hospital Sunday after crashing during a World Cup race.

But the hospital, in nearby Chur, said she had not been badly hurt.

Race organizers said Nemoto crashed into a barrier during the 3,000-meter competition.

"I cannot give you any details, but I can say it's not too serious," a hospital official said. "No operations are planned at this moment."

## France and England Triumph Impressively in Rugby Games

**LONDON** — Disciplined performances in difficult conditions gave both France and England a winning start to the Five Nations championship and set up the prospect of a memorable clash at Twickenham next month.

France, historically not at its best early in the annual tournament, started differently against last year's champion, Wales, on a rain-soaked field at Parc des Princes. But when they did get into their stride, the French proved too powerful and too quick for the under-strength Welsh side, winning by

21-9 and scoring the game's only two tries through gingers Emile Ntamack and Philippe Saint-André.

Welsh prop Ricky Evans broke his leg early in the match. In Dublin, England's forwards played well during a howling wind in the first half and effectively sewed up the 20-8 defeat of Ireland in the 21st minute, when Ben Clarke scored their second try.

Captain Will Carling also scored a try, as did Tony Underwood in the second half.

Wales, which has not won in Paris for 20 years, looked the more controlled side for the

## CROSSWORD

**ACROSS**

1 This might be a lot

5 Paradigm

9 Sprite

13 Word after long or dog

14 Fragrance

15 Complete

16 Sydney of "The Maltese Falcon"

**DOWN**

1 Baseball's Hank

2 Minotaur's home

3 Short jacket

4 Post Millay

5 Welcome giver?

6 Bruin Bobby

7 Accomplishes

8 Corrects

9 Afterward

10 Landscaping item

11 As we speak

12 Date, e.g.

13 Urges, with "on"

17 Undress

21 Anxious

24 Texas city

25 Scolds

26 Top-notch

28 Red vegetable

31 Firearms carrier

32 Obsolete VCR format

33 Letters before omegas

34 Cork's son

35 It was colonized circa A.D. 986

37 Fawn or doe

38 This foolhardy must — once!

44 Kind of cake

47 Canopus's constellation

48 Minor despot

49 Affix, as a button

53 Delta of pop

54 Stews

55 "Auld Lang"

56 Accompanying

57 Coloratura's piece

58 Cut

59 Turkish honcho

62 Shoe part

64 Printers' measures

**Solution to Puzzle of Jan. 20**

TEACHERSPEY CAR  
EXCLAMATORY ABA  
SPEEDOMETER PEG  
SERRAILED CHERISH  
USL POT ACORE  
ACCO IRON ALLOAD  
CHE HEAP SYLVE  
CALLING STERIOD  
ENLIST FARR NOG  
SCABS MARX SYNE  
SERIE PAN NOA  
COELLAR AGRIPTPA  
OIE ORIENTALRUG  
GOS BENEICTIME  
ENS SEEEVETOVE

## oneAustralia Overcomes 2 Penalties And Leaves France 2 in Its Wake 2

**SAN DIEGO** — France 2 created a golden opportunity for getting its first victory at the America's Cup trials, but still could not beat oneAustralia.

France 2's skipper, Bertrand Pace, the current match racing world champion, managed to force oneAustralia into taking two prestart penalties Saturday, one for an incident in which the Australians hit the stern of France 2.

The infractions allowed the French to start 24 seconds ahead, and they led by 20 boat lengths at the first mark. But their lack of downwind speed steadily cost them ground and they finished 1 minute, 57 seconds behind.

The Australians offered to pay for damages incurred in the prestart jockeying.

In another challenger's race, Nippon had no trouble defeating Sydney 95, despite losing the start.

Chris Law, at the helm of Sydney 95, came off the line at the pin end at full speed and Nippon was forced to tack away. But after winning the start, Law chose the wrong side of the course and Sydney 95 trailed Nippon at the first weather mark by almost two minutes.

A wind shift on the first run allowed Sydney 95 to gain 32 seconds but Nippon's superior speed became apparent and the Japanese finished 4 minutes, 9 seconds ahead.

Like France 2, Rioja de España was still looking for its first victory after losing to the Tag Heuer boat by 7 minutes, 3 seconds.

In the defenders' trials, Stars & Stripes beat America3 with Paul Cayard at the helm. Cayard crossed the starting line seven seconds ahead of JJ later, at the helm for the America3's all-woman team, then continued to pull away until America3 got a good lift on the fifth leg and chopped 41 seconds off the lead. The women instigated a jibing duel on the last leg but could not close the gap and finished 1 minute, 51 seconds behind.

Stars & Stripes is a new yacht and has shown herself to be faster than America3, which is more than three years old. The all-woman syndicate is expecting a new yacht next month that will be ready to enter the defender trials in the fourth round-robin on March 4.

The first round of racing for America's Cup challengers and defenders was to end Sunday, with the next series for both challengers and defenders to begin next Sunday.

The challengers' standings after Saturday's races had Team New Zealand with 5 points, Tag Heuer Challenge and Nippon with 4, oneAustralia with 3, Sydney 95 with 2 and Rioja de España and France 2 with 0.

In the defenders' standings, Young America had 5, Stars & Stripes 2 and America3 had 1.

But these early days are basically for practice and experimenting. The Team New Zealand syndicate went out on a limb, so to speak, by having one of its crewmen riding aloft. That sparked a protest from the Nippon team, which complained about the unconventional tactic Friday after losing to Black Magic by 1 minute.

The surprise of the defenders' series has been Young America, representing the PACT 95 syndicate from Bangor, Maine.

Still reeling from a tornado that severely damaged their boat the week before racing started, the PACT 95 team entered its first race with a list of broken gear reading like an addendum to an insurance agent's nightmare. But Young America won its first five races.

(Reuters, AP, AFP)

But overall the French backs rumbled rather than ripped into action and would seem to need some retooling if the French are to reverse a streak that has seen them lose their last seven matches to England.

"We have to learn to concentrate on the final action, the decisive last pass," said their coach, Pierre Berbizier. "We didn't always do that today."

The English, too, have work to do.

"I thought the first half was awesome," Carling said. "We took a little bit of time to get going again in the second half but today was all about character."

He had one of his best games for England, scoring the opening try and playing a major part in the second.

But Lansdowne Road was no place for running rugby and it was the cohesion and strength of the England forwards that won the match.

"This was the ultimate test," Underwood said.

Scotland, which had the Five Nations bye, got its first victory in 10 games with a 22-6 triumph over Canada. The reshuffled Scots side will play its opening tournament match against Ireland at Murrayfield on Feb. 4.

**The scores:**

England — Wales: Will Carling (7th), Ben Carter (23th), Tony Underwood (5th); penalties: Rob Andrew (4th); conversions: Andrew, Ireland — Try: Anthony Foley (8th); penalty: Paul Burke (17th).

France — Wales: Emile Ntamack (21st), Philippe Saint-André (29th); penalties: Thierry Lacroix (4th, 34, 43); conversions: Thierry Lacroix — Penalties: Neil Jenkins (2, 24, 37).



## LANGUAGE

## Taking the Offense on Defense

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "Of my offense is rank," the king said in "Hamlet": that rank, from the Old English *renc*, meaning "strong," meant that his crime stank to heaven, and had nothing to do with the Middle French word *renc*, meaning "row, order," from which we get military rank. The word offense in that sentence is usually pronounced OFF-ense, as in "Don't take OFF-ense," but the noun is often pronounced OFF-ense, especially when used in contrast to its opposite, "OFF-ense is the best DE-fense" (first promulgated as "offensive is the best defensive" by Ernst August Lehman in his 1927 book, "Zeppelins: The Development of the Airship").

For most of this century, that was the only time defense was pronounced with the accent on the first syllable. In all other cases, defense was invariably accented on the fense. Try it: the Pentagon houses the de-FENSE department; in the O. J. Simpson trial, it's Robert Shapiro for the de-FENSE.

In the upcoming Super Bowl, however, we all know what team will decide the winner: It's the DEE-fense. This gridiron mongery is taken from the pronunciation of the exhortation from the fans in the stands: the old college hold that line has been replaced by the chant led by professional cheerleaders, "DEE-fense. DEE-fense!"

When a noun formed from a verb beginning in d gains such a specialized sense, the accent shifts to the first syllable. But wait — how can anyone issue such a sweeping grammatical dictat? Where is the supporting evidence?

In the just-published "On the Other Hand" (A. E. J. Press, \$25.95), surely the wittiest series of essays bottomed on "the dismal science," the seeded-wry economist Herbert Stein titles his first chapter "My Life as a Dee-cline."

"When I lived in Maryland," Stein writes, "I was a Dee-cline. In Maryland one could register as a Democrat, Republican, or Dee-cline. If you were a Dee-cline, you could not vote in the primaries."

"A Dee-cline seems to me to carry a different emotional connotation," Stein informs me, "than Independent or Mugwump. I think it suggests more disdain for the political process. Stein concludes: 'I suppose that now that we are confronted with a Democratic Party headed by Clinton, a Republican Party headed by Gingrich and a third party headed by Perot, there will be more 'Dee-clines' than ever.' Sure enough, the first observer of this Maryland species pronounces it DEE-cline."

In the item above, the reader will note the origin of "Offense is the best defense." I threw it in casually, parenthetically, as if I had it on the tip of my tongue.

Confession time. I had not the foggiest notion of where that American axiom comes from, and it isn't in Bartlett's or any of the familiar quotation books. Like all amateur etymologists, I get red-faced with frustration and hell to live with when unable to find the source of a famous saying. So I called my secret weapon, Jeanne Smith of the Library of Congress.

She dug it up in "Modern Proverbs and Proverbial Sayings," a 1989 compendium from the Harvard University Press, based on "Early American Proverbs and Proverbial Phrases" by Bartlett Jere Whiting. There, she found a clue to even earlier usage: In 1931, J. H. R. Yardley, in "Before the Mayflower," wrote about "the age-old military axiom that attack is the best defense" (The Brits spell defense "defence").

What separates genuine phraseologists from researchers? The ability not only to find the right dictionary, but also to figure out what entries to try. That's where Jeanne is Queen. For example, a fax came in to me from Jeremy Curtin, a U.S. diplomat in Helsinki. "Have you ever come across a saying something like 'There is no limit to what a man can do or where he can go, if he doesn't mind who gets the credit'?" My deep memory tells me the source is a former CEO of GM or GE, but I can't find confirmation, and my deep memory is often wrong.

That saying struck a chord. In 1966, when David J. Mahoney was CEO of Canada Dry Corp., he sent out a small bronze desk plaque with those words inscribed as a New Year's gift to key customers and suppliers. Mahoney, now chairman of the Dana Foundation supporting brain science research, saw that memento pictured on the desk of Ronald Reagan in the Oval Office, but was never able to trace the saying's source.

Back to Jeanne Smith at the L. of C., who checked the standard quote books, as I did; no soap. Then to the specialized business quote books, on the assumption that a business leader was the source. But nothing in this sense of credit; most credit quotes had to do with collateral. She then tried accomplishment and bing! In the Handbook of Business Quotations compiled by Charles Robert Lightfoot (Gulf Publishing, 1991), is this quotation from Benjamin Jowett, 19th-century educator, master of Balliol College, Oxford, and one of the great translators of Plato: "The way to get things done is not to mind who gets the credit of doing them."

The modern, revised version — "There is no limit to what a man can do or where he can go if he doesn't mind who gets the credit" — is much punchier and more memorable because it has the credit at the end.

New York Times Service

## Versace's Pastiche Amid Couture Upheaval

By Suzy Menkes

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The succession question hangs like a sword of Damocles over haute couture. As the spring/summer season opened in Paris, what is going on off-runway is more intriguing and revealing than a supermodel undressed.

Will the British designer John Galiano take over from Hubert de Givenchy if the grand seigneur of high fashion lays down his scissors in July? Can Claude Montana, currently talking to a major fashion house, be brought back into couture? And will Oscar de la Renta give up designing for Balmain in the summer, as his wife, Annette, insists?

Against that background, it seemed appropriate

## PARIS FASHION

that Gianni Versace, who opened the season on Saturday, should make his show a lighthearted homage to the grand days of haute couture. And that the pencil-thin skirts, caressing the thighs and tracing the rear, should make the show's silhouette into a symbolic question mark. Whither couture?

Versace's pastiche of Paris fashion was svelte, sexy — tailor-made for cable television and glossy magazines even if they are already peddling these takes on retro glamour. In a sign of the times, the photographer Richard Avedon sat center front, clapping ecstatically as each model leaped down the runway, purse clutched in satin-gloved hand. The clothes fitted like a glove. Curvy suits with hobble-the-knees skirts, black dresses cupping the bosom, the Grecian-draped Silver Screen gowns all hit the flawless bodies of the supermodels. And to prove that he does not make only the familiar split-sided, show-a-leg gowns, Versace even revived the 1950s sack dress — in the bold coin-dots that also broke out in a rash over gloves or vertiginous shoes.

Versace has been smart enough to abandon his much-parodied baroque glitz and to present clean lines in pale colors. The show was not any painstaking recreation, but like clips from the 1950s projected on to nubile bodies: a Balenciaga back flaring from a jacket; Dior's bracelet-length sleeve; a slip of a Vionnet dress or Madame Gres Grecian folds. And all that shown with a knowing glance at the cameras that lingered on Stephanie Seymour's breasts, lightly swathed above a hipline blazing with beads.

"It was a trip through the century — a little Vionnet, Balenciaga, Gres — but playful, with irony, not pretentious," said Versace.

The Italian Valentino, whose workrooms and couture craftsmanship are legendary, gave his view: "Very Versace," he snapped. "And he likes dots."

The cliff-hanger of the season is the will-he-won't-he departure of Hubert de Givenchy, 66, who is expected to retire after the July couture season but has not yet given his final decision to the financier Bernard Arnault.



Versace's curvy suit, a take on 1950s' couture.

"An announcement will be made by the end of March; nothing is decided now," Richard Simonin, CEO of Givenchy, said Friday. "We still hope that Hubert will continue, although we are talking to designers. Whatever happens, we have definitely decided to carry on with haute couture."

Simonin was talent-spotting at the show of the Italian Maurizio Galante on Saturday and he admits to attending Galiano's October collection.

Galiano, at his Paris studio, says that he does not want to discuss Givenchy — out of superstition and discretion. "But it has been my dream," he adds, "to have my own couture house one day."

Both Galiano and another leading ready-to-wear designers have had several meetings with Simonin, but a source close to Arnault says that in both cases their hip appearance may be a stumbling block once they meet the big boss.

A designer with recent experience of couture is Claude Montana, who was taken on, but then dropped, by Lanvin. Reached in Turin, where he was

working on his women's collection, Montana declined to comment Saturday on ongoing discussions. "I can't talk about it," he said, admitting only to "approaches from couture houses." "But what I absolutely cannot deny is that it is my dream to get back into couture," he said. "It is pure, unlimited creativity, which is frightening but exciting."

The future of Givenchy is significant to haute couture, because Arnault has the money and the will to support couture. The house of Givenchy had an annual volume of 3 billion francs (about \$600 million) in 1994, including licenses but excluding perfumes. The choice of a strong designer from a younger generation could therefore reactivate haute couture for the new millennium.

The number of Paris houses genuinely upholding the standards of haute couture is shrinking. Pierre Cardin has withdrawn from the season, although he will present a show to ginger up his worldwide licensees in February. Philippe Venet has closed his couture house to concentrate on licensing. The Norwegian Per Spook has gone.

Oscar de la Renta will not renew his contract with Balmain after July. The designer, who has just restructured his own perfume business with Sanofi, said that he might continue with Balmain couture on a one-off basis, but his wife Annette says categorically: "I don't want him to do it."

Jean-Louis Scherrer, who was cast out from his eponymous house, is now talking to Balmain. Meanwhile, at Scherrer, Bernard Perris, 53, will present his first show on Monday. Although she is not on the official schedule, New York-based Maria Snyder, a former Yves Saint Laurent model, is showing her "nouvelle couture" in Paris on Thursday.

Couture is becoming a stately round of musical chairs or long-service awards. Louis Feraud, Gérard Fipat of Nina Ricci and Saint Laurent are all cited in President Francois Mitterrand's January honors. Museum exhibits for 1995 include Paco Rabanne (celebrating 30 years), Cristobal Balenciaga (centennial of the Spanish-born designer's birth) and Madeleine Vionnet (currently on show at Lyon). The Vionnet name is to be revived, after the rights have been bought by the owner of Pinguin wools. But as with the newly revived Jacques Fath and the house of Gres, there will be no haute couture.

The point of couture in the modern world is to garner maximum publicity for the house, to keep alive the unique crafts and to nurture the few rarefied couture clients. Only Chanel, with its 100-strong workrooms and its brilliant, manipulative designer can be said to achieve all three goals.

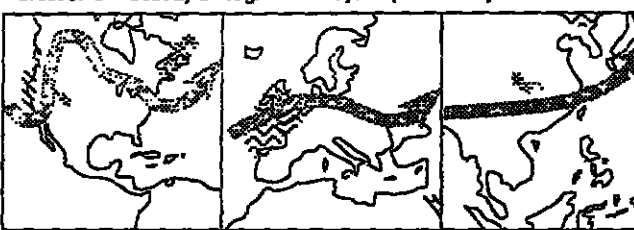
Lagerfeld, receiving in his studio on Saturday, showed off the fluid bias-cutting and intricate smocking of the Chanel workrooms. He summed up the situation in his inimitable style.

"Galliano for Givenchy would be great," he said. "The lack of competition is boring for me."

## WEATHER

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe	Today		Tomorrow	
	High	Low	High	Low
Amsterdam	18/14	12/3	19/14	11/8
London	17/13	10/7	18/13	10/6
Paris	17/13	10/7	18/13	10/6
Rome	18/14	12/3	19/14	11/8
Berlin	17/13	10/7	18/13	10/6
Brussels	17/13	10/7	18/13	10/6
Madrid	18/14	12/3	19/14	11/8
Stockholm	17/13	10/7	18/13	10/6
Oslo	17/13	10/7	18/13	10/6
Stockholm	17/13	10/7	18/13	10/6
Oslo	17/13	10/7	18/13	10/6
Stockholm	17/13	10/7	18/13	10/6
Oslo	17/13	10/7	18/13	10/6
Stockholm	17/13	10/7	18/13	10/6
Oslo	17/13	10/7	18/13	10/6
Stockholm	17/13	10/7	18/13	10/6
Oslo	17/13	10/7	18/13	10/6
Stockholm	17/13	10/7	18/13	10/6
Oslo	17/13	10/7	18/13	10/6



**North America**  
New York City and Washington, D.C., will have a seasonably cold wind Tuesday through Thursday, but there will be some sunnier patches. Showers and light rain will break out by Wednesday in Germany, Belgium, Netherlands and Switzerland. Mediterranean lands will have spotty rain Tuesday.

Europe	Today		Tomorrow	
	High	Low	High	Low
Amsterdam	18/14	12/3	19/14	11/8
London	17/13	10/7	18/13	10/6
Paris	17/13	10/7	18/13	10/6
Rome	18/14	12/3	19/14	11/8
Berlin	17/13	10/7	18/13	10/6
Brussels	17/13	10/7	18/13	10/6
Madrid	18/14	12/3	19/14	11/8
Stockholm	17/13	10/7	18/13	10/6
Oslo	17/13	10/7	18/13	10/6
Stockholm	17/13	10/7	18/13	10/6
Oslo	17/13	10/7	18/13	10/6
Stockholm	17/13	10/7	18/13	10/6
Oslo	17/13	10/7	18/13	10/6
Stockholm	17/13	10/7	18/13	10/6
Oslo	17/13	10/7	18/13	10/6
Stockholm	17/13	10/7	18/13	10/6
Oslo	17/13	10/7	18/13	10/6
Stockholm	17/13	10/7	18/13	10/6
Oslo	17/13	10/7	18/13	10/6

Legend: s=sunny, p=partly cloudy, c=cloudy, sh=showers, t=thunderstorms, r=rain, dr=drizzle, fog, ar=arctic, h=high, l=low, W=weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. © 1995

Asia	Today		Tomorrow	
	High	Low	High	Low
Bangkok	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Hong Kong	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Manila	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
New Delhi	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Seoul	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Shanghai	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Taipei	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Tokyo	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Yokohama	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Osaka	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Kobe	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Fukuoka	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Sapporo	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Utsunomiya	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Maebashi	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Yamanashi	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Chiba	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Tokushima	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Shikoku	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Kyushu	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Okinawa	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Palau	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Micronesia	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Marshall	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Guam	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Philippines	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Malaysia	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Brunei	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Indonesia	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Singapore	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Thailand	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Vietnam	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Laos	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Cambodia	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Myanmar	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Burma	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
India	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Pakistan	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Afghanistan	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Iran	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Turkey	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Greece	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Italy	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
France	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Germany	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Poland	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Czech Republic	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Slovak Republic	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Hungary	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Slovenia	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Croatia	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Serbia	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Bosnia	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Herzegovina	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Montenegro	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Albania	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Macedonia	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Bulgaria	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Romania	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Ukraine	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Belarus	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Lithuania	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Latvia	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Estonia	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Finland	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Sweden	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Norway	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Denmark	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Netherlands	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Belgium	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Luxembourg	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Switzerland	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Austria	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Germany	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
France	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Italy	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Spain	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Portugal	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Greece	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Turkey	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Cyprus	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Malta	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Slovenia	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Croatia	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Serbia	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Bosnia	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Herzegovina	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Montenegro	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Albania	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Macedonia	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Bulgaria	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Romania	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Ukraine	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Belarus	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Lithuania	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Latvia	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Estonia	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20
Finland	32/28	24/20	32/28	24/20